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PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT

Executive Summary

The Institutional Strengthening Program to Support Ex Combatant Children and at Risk of Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups", with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is based on the continuation of the results achieved since the beginning of the Program (USAID-IOM) in 2001. The objective of this phase is to complete the institutional strengthening process through the systematization of the impact of the implemented activities and the transference of achievements in terms of Assistance and Support to Disengaged CH&A and Recruitment Prevention of CHA&Y by IAG, under the new legal framework, for a comprehensive implementation that contributes to the restitution of rights of CH&A.

The following report presents the main results and accomplishments of the activities implemented between January and March 2012. The three strategic components of assistance, prevention and Colombianization will continue to be implemented in the 2012 – 2014 extension phase; however, emphasis will be placed on the systematization and transference of achievements, after 10 years of accompanying the country in the assistance of disengaged CH&A and at risk of recruitment.

The new joint plan for 2012 between ICBF and IOM was defined during this period. The objective of the plan is to consolidate direct assistance to CH&A victims of violence for the reestablishment of their rights, prioritizing the family, reparation, and differential approach assistance.

Regarding the **Assistance component**, during this quarter 57 disengaged CH&A entered ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program. Out of these, 44 CH&A disengaged from the FARC, 9 from ELN, and 4 from Bacrim, 23 girls and 34 boys. The main department of recruitment is Antioquia, followed by Putumayo, Caquetá and Meta. The main municipalities of recruitment for the first quarter of the year are Puerto Leguízamo (Putumayo), Ituango (Antioquia), Arauquita (Arauca) and San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá).

The Specialized Assistance Program assisted 473 CH&A during the quarter, out of which 209 are in institutional settings, 255 in family settings and 9 are in the protection network. It is noteworthy that during this period, activities to guarantee the differential approach assistance for indigenous and Afro Colombian CH&A, continued to be implemented. The strategic partner for this intervention has been the Indigenous Training Center- INGRUMA-, which is also implementing the Transit Home and the Specialized Assistance Center modalities.

During this period, 373 CHA&Y, new beneficiaries, participated in the activities of the **prevention component**, as well as 558 public servants and representatives of NGOs and civil society. Within the framework of the strategic line to support the implementation of public policies in targeted departments, the first phase of the technical assistance route for territorial entities was implemented to strengthen development plans in terms of recruitment prevention and Victims' Law. This effort was carried out jointly with the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention (CIPRUNA) and the National Planning Department (DNP), with the participation of 109 municipalities

from 11 departments of the country.

Likewise, the strengthening process of Technical Secretariat of the National Committee continued this quarter, and dialogue and coordination spaces have been established with the National Government's Consolidation Unit.

Regarding prevention strategies throughout the life cycle, the new phase of the project "Quality of Life from Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee of Rights and Prevention of their Violation" is being formulated and will be implemented with ICBF. Likewise, implementation of different recruitment prevention projects began this quarter, covering mainly the localities of Ciudad Bolivar in Bogota, the Department of Putumayo, Caldono in the Department of Cauca, and Puerto Inírida in the Department of Guainía. Regarding recruitment prevention of adolescents, the strategic alliance of IOM-SENA will continue and will be aimed at promoting occupational training and inclusion activities, coordinating pertinent assistance and prevention efforts for this target population, their families, and other victims of the armed conflict, included in the Victims' Law. Joint activities will begin next quarter.

For the **Colombianization Component**, and specifically the knowledge management strategy, progress was made in the elaboration and dissemination of two (2) opinion columns on trafficking in persons and forced recruitment, one (1) special report on recruitment and two (2) information analysis bulletins. Likewise, work with the Attorney General's Office was reinforced and the Joint Work Plan with the National Planning Department and the National Ombudsman was defined.

Finally, during this quarter, the "Inter-institutional Coordination Group for Recruitment Prevention of CH&A by IAG" was formed, an initiative that has been promoted in order to establish the most convenient mechanism to strengthen the 51 municipalities included in the National Government's Consolidation Unit, in terms of urgent prevention and protection of CH&A. The CIPRUNA, ICBF, the Consolidation Unit, USAID and its implementers, Chemonics, ARD and IOM are part if this initiative. This scheme results appropriate within the extension proposal, since it allows the coordination of activities of the Children's Program with other USAID interventions in the national territory.

1. Context

February 12 marked the International Day Against the Use of Child Soldiers. This day, the Facultative Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, promoted by United Nations, came into force, increasing the minimum age for recruitment and participation in hostile activities from 15 to 18 years of age. On this day, thousands of media reported recruitment and use of children and adolescents as being a widespread, systematic and customary practice of illegal armed groups. Specifically, the International Tribunal over the Childhood Affected by War and Poverty published the Annual International Report for 2012 "The Two Congos of War", which reports on the grave violations of rights committed against children, particularly recruitment and use, murder and mutilation, rape and other acts of sexual violence, kidnapping, attacks against schools and hospitals and the denial of access to humanitarian assistance. The document also includes information describing the situation of Colombian children within the armed conflict.²

During this period, and as an acknowledgement to the violations of the rights of children and adolescents (CH&A) in the world, Invisible Children, Inc., released a documentary aimed at promoting the world-wide movement called "Stop Kony" in order to make the Ugandan war criminal Joseph Kony an internationally recognized personality to ultimately achieve his arrest before the end of 2012. The documentary provides descriptions of the guerrilla actions carried out by the Lord's Resistance Army lead by Kony, which include recruitment and murder of CHA and the regions where they took place: Northern Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Southern Sudan.

Likewise, during the period, the International Criminal Court (ICC) pronounced the first verdict regarding a case of recruitment of CH&A in the Democratic Republic of Congo. On March 14, 2012, the ICC found Thomas Lubanga Dyilo guilty of the war crime of conscripting and enlisting children under the age of 15 and using them to participate in hostilities in the context of an internal armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The ICC's verdict sends a powerful message that this type of practice will not be tolerated.

In Colombia, the first quarter of 2012 ended in the midst of political and socio-demographic impacts as a result of the new and increasing armed confrontations that are progressively reproducing, generating a profound human rights crisis expanding its impact towards civilian population. A great part of Colombia is going through what Ismael Beah describes in his book *A long Way Gone: Memories of a Boy Soldier*³: the contrast between the lives, fears and perceptions of those that suffer the direct effects of the conflict and those who still feel foreign to it are evident in the country. This dichotomy has in many cases caused the disregarding of the reality of thousands of civilian victims of the armed conflict.

This situation is ratified by a document elaborated in the Center of Studies of the Sergio Arboleda University which shows that January 2012 was the most violent month in the last eight years in Colombia. In accordance to what is stated in this document, in the first days of 2012 the attacks of FARC and ELN against members of the public force increased through in the form of harassment and ambushes. The departments most affected by these violent actions were North of Santander (Northeast), Cauca and Nariño (Southwest).⁴

The following are among the most violent acts reported during the month of January: i) the armed strike on the armed gang "Los Urabeños", of paramilitary origin, which paralyzed for two days trade and transportation in six departments of the North of the country; ii) the attack to the Santana hill, in the municipality of El Tambo, Cauca (South of the country), in which the FARC destroyed a radar affecting navigation in the south-western area of Colombia, and killed a police officer, and iii) the high tension experienced in the area of Catatumbo (Department of North Santander), where 25% of the attacks took place. The report also shows that the increase in guerrilla attacks is probably due to new leader in the insurgent group: a.k.a. "Timochenko", who assumed leadership of the guerrilla group after the death of Guillermo Leon Saenz, a.k.a. "Alfonso Cano".

During this period, urban and rural security deteriorated. It stopped being a mere perception, as crime spiked exponentially almost all over the country. In lieu of this situation, President Juan Manuel Santos assured the military forces have been instructed to not let the guard down against guerrilla groups. The presidential statement was issued when the perception among Colombians, according to different surveys, is that public security has deteriorated, with new attacks and incursions by the guerrilla groups. The National Government does not deny this phenomenon; however, the Government assures that the guerrilla has been implementing "bee" attacks or hit and runs, to create sorrow among the population.⁵

In the month of March, the Army hit the FARC hard in the rural area of the Department of Arauca, beating 33 members of the subversive organization. President Santos acknowledged that these men participated in the massacre of 11 uniformed members of the National Army which also occurred in the month of March. In total, 12 of the 33 bodies were identified through a special protocol of photographs and DNA tests. Among these guerrillas, the bodies of four girls and four boys were identified.⁶

In March, representatives from the NGO Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, a group that assesses the implications of armed conflicts in children, denounced that the FARC have intensified their child-recruitment campaign and, like other paramilitary groups, have used schools to recruit and sexually abuse them. This report assures that the children they target are getting younger every time. The average age of children recruited by armed groups changed from 13.8 years of age in 2002 to 11.8 in 2009, according to data from the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights in Colombia.⁷

During the second month of the year, the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) presented the report on terrorist actions that have victimized children in 2012, which states that seven attacks against children have taken place. Colombian children have been targeted by terrorist this year; 22 victims have been reported with four dead children among them; and it is evident that indigenous children are the most affected in this population. According to ICBF's Director, the greatest concern is that these acts violate the rights of children, and are occurring even in sports spaces, schools, or near their homes.⁸

Likewise, Diego Molano Vega, General Director of ICBF warned that there are 127 municipalities in child recruitment alert. He stated that the regions at risk are those in which the severe winter weather affected schools and institutes which children are unable to attend, and the IAG have seized

the opportunity to recruit them.

In the study on "Prevalence and factors related to domestic, sexual and community violence in displaced communities, with a Life Cycle approach", carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the ICBF, it was found that the condition of displacement is related to some extent to child recruitment. This study used both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies.

In the qualitative aspect, women groups from Bogota and Santa Marta in particular affirm that they sometimes displaced from their customary places of residence to prevent their children from being recruited by IAG and that this condition was considered a form of community violence. CH&A are recruited for guerrilla groups as well as for gangs, criminal groups or to be used as hitmen. The latter was reported in Medellin and corroborated by the quantitative analyses carried out through 2.567 surveys, interviewing 1.377 and 1.189 displaced and non-displaced women respectively from different age groups.

The data shows 126 reported cases of child recruitment, kidnapping and disappearance. It is important to consider that these two other conditions may also be associated to recruitment; out of these 126 cases, most of them corresponding to recruited CH&A (49 cases), the analysis shows that 85,7% of recruitments happened to displaced families, compared to a 17,3% in non-displaced families. The latter shows that displacement increases the family's probability of child recruitment. The study allows concluding that families displace to prevent their children from being recruited; but when these children have already been displaced by security and vulnerability issues, they are more exposed to community violence, which includes recruitment (Ramírez, Pinzón, et.al, 2012).

Children are included in the agenda of President Juan Manuel Santos, who in his visit to the municipality of Chaparral (Departmentof Tolima, South of the country), within the Agreement for Prosperity Number 68, approved resources to launch four different recruitment prevention projects. The approved resources will be aimed at implementing education, recreation, culture and other projects, through which adequate use of free time is guaranteed for youth from the municipalities of Planadas, Chaparral, Ríoblanco, San Antonio, Ataco, Roncesvalles and others.

Other important incidents that occurred in these first three months of the year at national level include: i) The resignation of the Attorney General before the Supreme Court after the annulment of her election by the State Council, which took place in early December 2010; ii) the International Red Cross Committee (CICR) informed that all the requirements were met for the release of 10 soldiers held captive by the FARC, and iii) progress was made in the organization of the VI Summit of the Americas to be held in Cartagena in the month of April, with the participation of 33 Heads of State. Controversial issues will be addressed in this multilateral space, such as the legalization of drugs, after a 40-year struggle against distribution networks, and the future participation of Cuba in the Summit.

2. Results During the Quarter

Chart No. 1 Results during the quarter (january-march)

Indicator	Goal by September 2012 / Fiscal Year	Quarter (January - March 2012)	Accumulated (October 2011 –March 2012)	Observations
Disengaged CH&A assisted by ICBF'S Specialized Assistance Program	300	57	127	The Program assisted 57 new beneficiaries disengaged from IAG: 44 CH&A (77%) disengaged from FARC, 9 (16%) from ELN y 4 (7%) from Bacrim. 23 (40%) are girls and 34 (60%) are boys. 42 are mestizo (74%), 8 are indigenous (14%) and 7 are Afro Colombian (12%).
Disengaged CH&A assisted by ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program in labor and vocational training processes	210	228	313	During this quarter, 228 CH&A (48,2%) are receiving vocational training, mainly in areas such as computers, food handling, gastronomy, cosmetics and handcrafts. The SENA, the Hogares Claret Foundation, the Workshop School of Cartagena, the Interactive Portal ETC, the Politécnico Nacional and Ciudad Don Bosco, are the institutions offering this type of training.
Disengaged CH&A assisted by ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program, participating in symbolic reparation exercises	210	0	0	Implementation of these activities is being coordinated with ICBF, and they will begin next quarter.
Disengaged CH&A assisted by ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program, participate in activities to strengthen family ties	300	0	0	Implementation of these activities is being coordinated with ICBF, and they will begin next quarter.

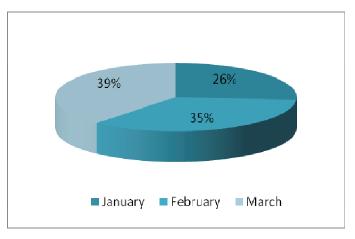
CHA&Y participating in recruitment prevention activities	5.000	373	5.324	Atotal of 373 CHA&Y participated in recruitment prevention activities. The main activitiese were focused on the projects with "Don Bosco Symphonic Orchestra", (293 new beneficiary youths) and with the Social Integration Secretriat of the District regarding the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System (80 new beneficiary youths). (See Attachment No. 1)
Public servants, NGOs and civil society representatives participating in recruitment prevention activities.	3.000	517	851	A total of 517 new public servants, representatives of NGOs and of civil society institutions, participated in recruitment prevention activities this quarter. New beneficiaries were reported for the implementation of Development Plans and Victims' Law with the DNP (359 public servants, 148 community members and 10 teachers). (See Attachment No. 1)
Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps implemented and transferred in focalized municipalities	15	0	0	No se registraron avances durante el trimestre. Sin embargo, es pertinente mencionar que la herramienta fue socializada en los ejercicios de formulación de Planes de Desarrollo.
Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps implemented and transferred in targeted municipalities, with differential approach	5	0	0	No progress was reported this quarter. However, it is pertinent tomention that the MVRO will be a vital instrument for the projects to be implemented with ICBF to strengthen the work with indigenous and Afro populations

Entities from the public sector strengthened on the implementation of the Victims' Law and on recruitment prevention.	2	2	3	During this quarter, IOM/USAID offered technical assistance to territorial entities to strengthen development plans in terms of recruitment prevention and Victims' Law. ICBF and DNP are among the strengthened entities.
Documents of analysis of recruitment of CH&A	8	5	5	During this quarter, two columns of opinion on trafficking in persons and forced recruitment, one special report on recruitment, and two information analysis bulletins were elaborated and disseminated.

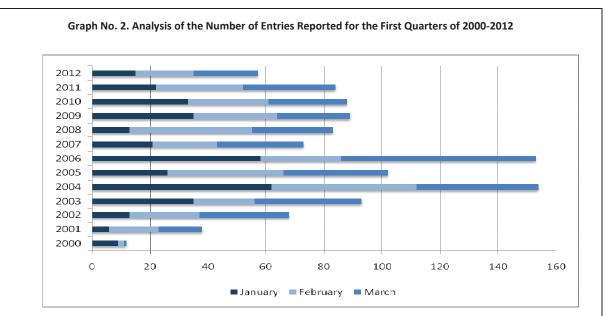
3. Trends and characterization of Program Beneficiaries

Between January and March 2012, a total of 57 CH&A entered the ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program for Disengaged Children. Since 1999, the Program has assisted a total of 4.868 CH&A.

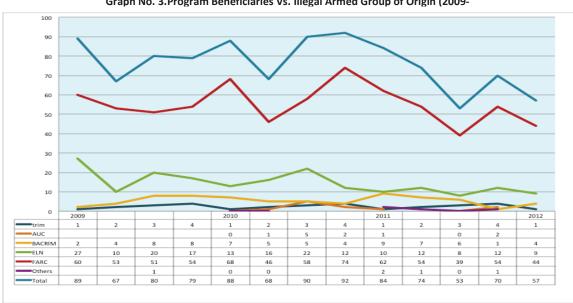
Graph No. 1: Entries reported for the First Quarter of 2012



During the first quarter of the year, 57 CH&A entered the Specialized Assistance Program, 39% in March, 35% in February, and just 26% in January.



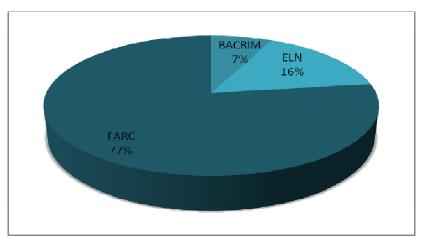
As shown in Graph No. 2, the trend in terms of entries to the Program during the first quarters of each year (for the 200-2012 period) shows on one hand that the trend of the first quarter of 2011 and that of 2012 are divergent, showing an important decrease from 84 entries in 2011 to 57 this year. Likewise, the graph shows that only 2000 and 2001 registered the lower number of entries, compared to those reported for the first quarter of 2012.



Graph No. 3. Program Beneficiaries Vs. Illegal Armed Group of Origin (2009-

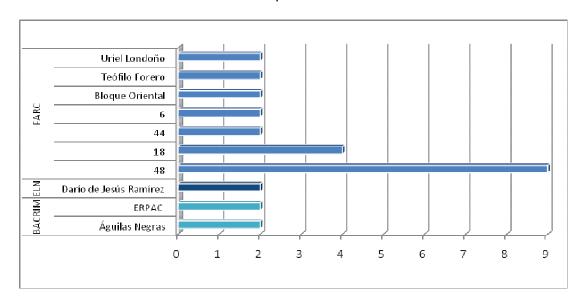
Graph No. 3 shows the behavior by quarters since 2009 of entries vs. Illegal armed group of origin of beneficiaries. As for the first quarter of 2011, an important decrease is shown in the number of entries to the Program, a situation that was reverted in the last quarter of that year, only to drop again during the first quarter of 2012. However, when analyzing totals, they are all under 100 entries per quarter. (The highest for the analyzed period is 92 for the fourth quarter of 2010). FARC is by far the main group of disengagement of beneficiary CH&A, but BACRIM, with considerably lower numbers, are showing important child recruitment activities. On the other hand, ELN is showing a decreasing trend on disengagement of CH&A from their ranks, since the third quarter of 2010.

Graph No. 4. Illegal Armed Group of Origin -Q1-2012



Like last quarter, 77% of CH&A entering the Program disengaged from the FARC. This confirms the trend that FARC is the armed group that recruits more children in the country. For this first quarter, 16% of CH&A said to have disengaged from ELN and 7% from the BACRIM.

Graph No. 5. Main front, unit of the Armed Group, of origin of CH&A entering the program the first quarter of 2012

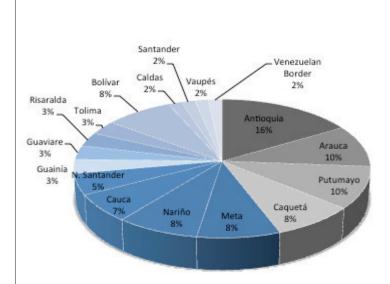


The first quarter of the year shows high dispersion in terms of front of origin of disengaged CH&A. In the case of ELN, 8 fronts of origin were reported by the 9 children disengaged from this group this quarter; for the FARC, 28 fronts of origin were reported. For the period of analysis, CH&A disengaged

from the FARC reported being part of Front 48 (which operates in the department of Putumayo and is part of the South Block). In the case of ELN, two cases of children disengaged from the Darío de Jesús Martínez front were reported; for BACRIM, CH&A reported disengaging from Aguilas Negras and ERPAC.

A. Recruitment Characterization

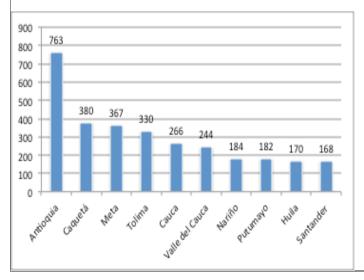
Graph No. 6. Place of Birth of CH&A (Q1-2012)-Departments



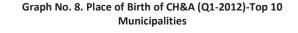
In order to identify the mobility of disengaged children, an analysis regarding the place of birth of the CH&A entering the Program, was made this quarter. Although their places of origin are diverse, the trend shows Antioquia as the place of origin of 16% of the children that entered the Program during this period. However, it is interesting to observe that most of these beneficiaries were born south of the country, specifically the departments of Arauca (10%), Putumayo (10%), Caquetá Meta (8%), Nariño (8%) and Cauca (7%).

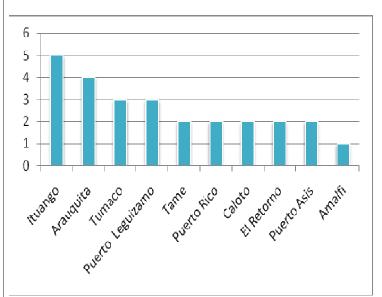
Graph No. 7. Place of Birth of CH&A (1999-2012)- Top10

Departments



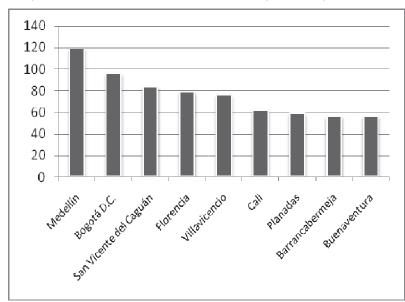
Given that this is a new variable in the analysis of trends, an additional study was elaborated on the main departments of birth of the CH&A that entered the program from 1999 to 2012, in order expand information regarding mobility of this population. The data confirms that although most of the CH&A that enter the Program are from Antioquia (16%), a larger percentage was born in Caquetá and Meta (8%) and 7% was born in Tolima.





As expected, regarding municipalities, information is more disperse compared to that of Departments. For 2012, 9% of the CH&A that entered the Program were born in Ituango (Antioquia), 7% in Arauquita (Arauca) and 5% in Tumaco (Nariño) and Puerto Leguízamo (Putumayo). However, the case of Caquetá is noteworthy as CH&A were born in this department and come from 4 different municipalities, which leads us to conclude that the phenomenon of forced recruitment occurs in the department, but that at municipal level information is more disperse.

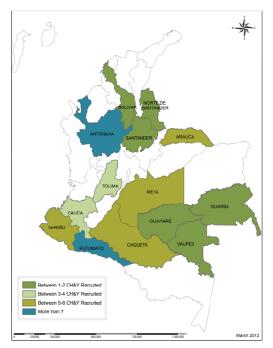
Graph No. 9. Place of Birth of CH&A (1999-2012)- Top 10 Municipalities



For the 1999-2012 periods, it is evident that the capital cities of birth of most of the CH&A that entered Program are: Medellín (119 cases), Bogotá (96 cases), followed by San Vicente del Caguán (83 cases) and Florencia (79 cases). This shows that, although Medellin leads the ranking, the sum of CH&A born in Caquetá, specifically in San Vicente del Caguán Florencia, and surpasses the number of cases reported for the Capital city of the Department of Antioquia, and confirms the hypothesis

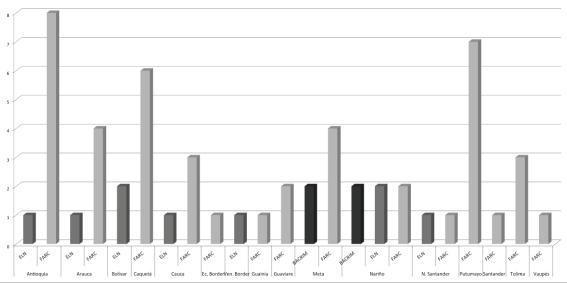
regarding the vulnerability of children born in Caquetá, as shown by the information from the first quarter of 2012.





For the first quarter of the year, the main department of Recruitment is Antioquia, followed by Putumayo, Caquetá and Meta. In comparison with the added data from 2011, a change in the trend is evident regarding the department Putumayo, which was in seventh place in the top 10 for 2011 with 20 cases, and during the first three months of 2012 reported 7 cases (12%), which makes Putumayo a department more visible recruitment. This occurs, taking into account that at least 8 CH&A, have disengaged from block 48 of the FARC which operates in that area.

Graph No. 10. Departments of recruitment vs. IAG (Q1-2012)



By putting together the variables of department of recruitment, and the illegal armed group of origin of the disengaged CH&A, for the first quarter of 2012, the trend shows that in departments such as Nariño there is evidence of forced recruitment of CH&A by three different IAG (FARC, ELN and BACRIM), while in other departments like Caquetá, Putumayo and Tolima there is only evidence on one IAG: the FARC.

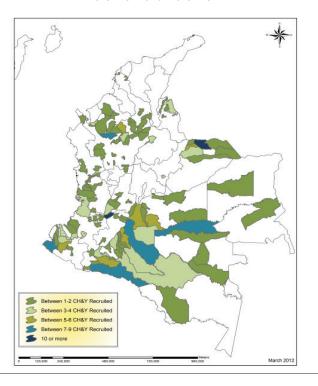




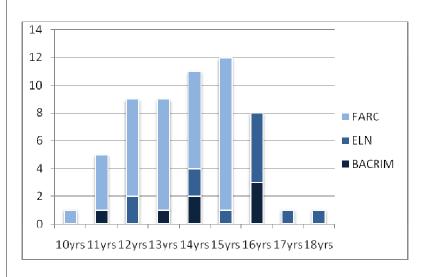
Between March 2011 and March 2012, CH&A who joined the Program were recruited mainly in Planadas (Tolima), Arauquita (Antioquia), (Arauca), Ituango Tumaco (Nariño) and San Vicente del Caguan (Caquetá). After analyzing the trend regarding the place of recruitment (municipalities), the information from the CH&A who joined the Program during the first quarter of the year vs. the information gathered during the last year (March 2011-March 2012) differs for the top two places of recruitment: Planadas and Arauguita. Nevertheless, Puerto Leguizamo and Ituango who lead the ranking for the quarter are included in the top f the list with nine and seven cases each. As a broader analysis, due to the information on the map; child recruitment phenomenon seems to be taking place mostly, in southern Colombia. San Vicente del Caguan (Caquetá), San Jose del Guaviare (Guaviare), Puerto Asis (Putumayo), among others.

Puerto Leguízamo (Putumayo), Ituango (Antioquia), Arauquita (Arauca) and San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá) are the main municipalities of recruitment, for the first quarter of the year. The data gives the similarities between the place of birth and the place of recruitment, especially in the cases of Ituango and Arauquita. Three boys and girls were born in Puerto Leguízamo, and were likely recruited in this municipality. Another three CH&A were born in Arauquita (Arauca), Puerto Asís (Putumayo) and Solita (Caquetá), but were recruited in Puerto Leguízamo.

Map No. 2: Main municipalities of recruitment of CH&A
-March 2011 and March 2012

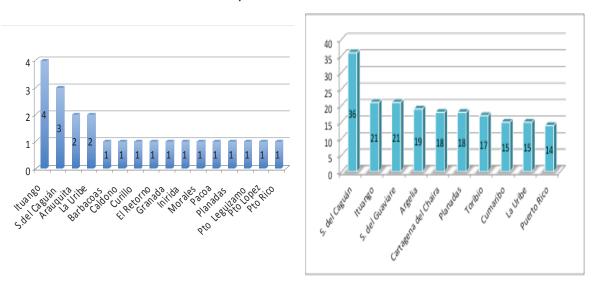


Graph No. 12. Age of CH&A at the time of recruitment by IAG (based on information provided by CH&A that entered the Program during Q1-2012)



The information shows that the FARC recruit younger children, while ELN has been older children recruiting (mainly aged between 14 and 18). The results of the BACRIM do not show a clear trend, as seven cases were reported this quarter age between 11 and 16, which is a very wide range. The average age of the 57 CH&Y who joined the Program during this quarter was: 13.8 years while the average age of the 84 CH&Y who joined the program last quarter (Q4-2011) was 14.1 years old. In

this line, the age of the CH&Y who entered the Program during this quarter slightly diminished.



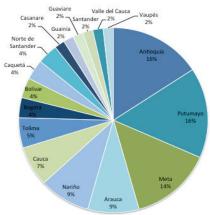
Graph No. 13. Recruitment of Girls

A new analysis was made for this period, based on the information provided by disengaged girls. Variables used include municipality of recruitment vs. Gender, in order to identify the municipalities where girls could be more vulnerable to recruitment by IAG. In this context, the municipalities of recruitment of girls were analyzed as well as the behavior of these variables for the 1999-2012, period. The analysis offers an interesting result, since there are coincidences between these two

periods in terms of leading municipalities of recruitment: Ituango (Antioquia) and San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá). As a conclusion there is a high risk of recruitment of girls in these municipalities; as reported by the girls, this recruitment has been done by the FARC.

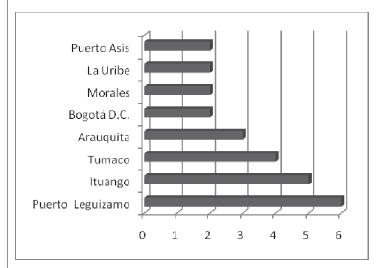
B. Disengagement Characterization

Graph No 14. Departments where CH&A left the IAG -Q1-2012

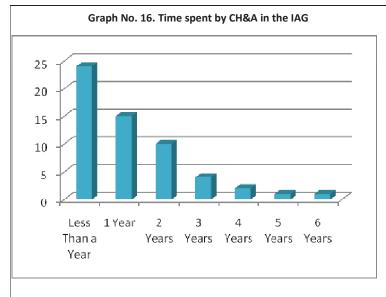


Graph No. 14 shows that the 57 boys and girls that entered the Program disengaged in 17 departments: Antioquia (16%), Putumayo (16%), followed by Meta (14%), Arauca (9%) and Nariño (9%). A match between departments of birth, recruitment, and disengagement can be registered, while analyzing information.

Graph No. 15. Main municipalities of disengagement of CH&A from IAG -Top 8
Q1-2012



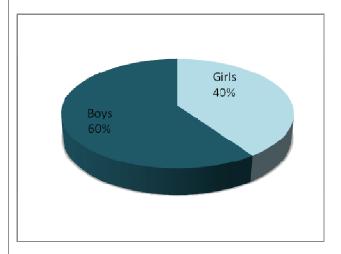
Regarding main municipalities of disengagement, 8 municipalities with more than one case were identified. As for the cases of recruitment, Puerto Leguízamo (Putumayo) and Ituango (Antioquia) registered the disengagement of 11 boys and girls, followed by Tumaco, Arauquita and Bogotá. To be highlighted the 57 boys and girls that entered the Program during this quarter, disengaged in 39 municipalities nationwide.



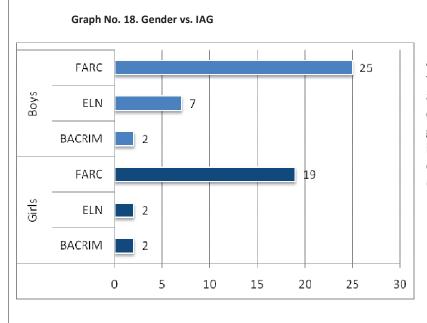
Graph 16 shows time spent by CH&A in the IAG. Information for the first quarter of 2012 confirms the trend of previous quarters regarding permanence of CH&A in the IAG for less than a year. For this period, 42% of the CH&A remained in the IAG for less than a year, 26% more than one year and 18% more than two years. (In 2011, 46% of the CH&A that entered the Program remained in the IAG for less than a year).

C. Program Gender Composition

Graph No. 17. Comparison between number of boys and girls that entered the Program
Q1-2012



During the first quarter of the year, a change in the trend regarding participation of girls in the Program is identified. There is a considerable increase in the percentage of girls (40%) entering the Program, compared to the same period in 2011 when the percentage of participation of girls was of 27%.

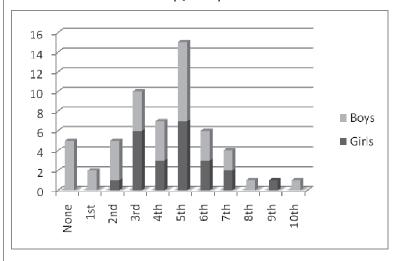


As shown in the graph, FARC is the IAG recruiting more boys and girls. It is interesting to observe that the number of girls that disengaged from ELN is the same as those disengaged from BACRIM. (Two in each case).

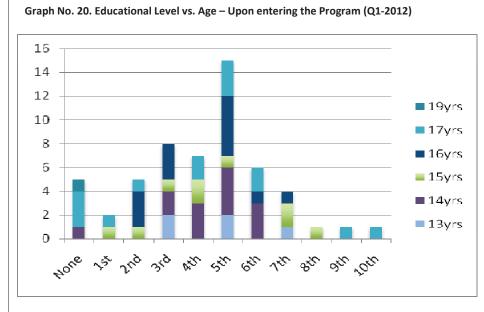
D. Characterization of CH&A that entered the Program

Graph No. 19. Educational Level of the CH&A that entered the Program, by Gender

(Q1-2012)



Information provided by boys and girls entering the Program this quarter, shows that 23% of the CH&A have had some secondary education, 68% have had elementary education and 9% have not had access to education (all illiterate are boys).



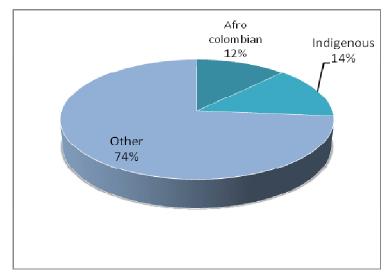
Graph No. 20 shows that although the 57 CH&A that entered the Program are aged between 13 19, their and educational level (in general terms for their age) is precarious.

The case of an illiterate 19 year old young man is noteworthy. There are even cases of

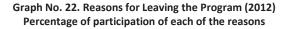
CH&A mentioning to have studied first, second and third grades when they are currently 15, 16 and 17 years old respectively. Therefore, the Graph confirms the extra-age in beneficiaries.

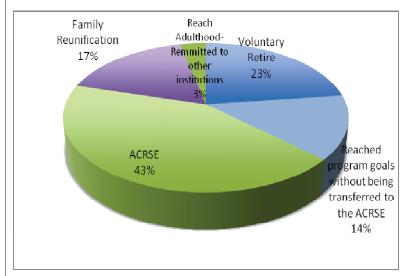
E. Program Ethnic Composition

Graph No. 21. Ethnic Distribution of the CH&A that Entered the Program Q1-2012



During the quarter, the participation of Afro Colombian and indigenous CH&A was 12% and 14% respectively, which is coherent with the trend for this issue.





Graph No. 22 shows that in 2012, most of the CH&A leaving the Program, were transferred to the Presidential Program of the High Council Reintegration -ACR- (43% of the CH&A). The second cause for exiting the Program, according to the records for the period, was voluntary retires (23%). The third reason was 14% reunification (17%) and achieved the goals of the Program, but were not transferred to ACR.

4. Assistance Component Activities

The objective of the *Institutional Strengthening Program to Support Ex Combatant Children and at Risk of Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups"* is to complete the **institutional strengthening** process through the systematization of the impact of the activities carried out by the Program and the transference of achievements in terms of Assistance and Support to disengaged CH&A and Recruitment Prevention of CHA&Y by IAG, within the new legal framework, for a comprehensive implementation that contributes to the restitution of rights of CH&A.

The focus of this intervention lays in the implementation of recruitment prevention strategies and institutional strengthening for "Colombianization". However, the USAID/IOM Program will continue implementing the three strategic components during the 2012-2014 extension phase, guiding actions towards the systematization of knowledge and transference of input for timely decision making in terms of assistance and recruitment prevention.

The assistance component will qualify and guarantee the appropriation by ICBF's technical teams on the following strategies: (1) strengthening family ties; (2) strengthening the differential approach in the Assistance Program; (3) strengthening social and economic long-term reintegration services; (4) support to the implementation of the new Colombian legal framework – Victims' Law.

In order to guarantee the implementation of these strategic lines, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) implemented a series of activities during the January-March quarter, as follows:

1. JOINT PLAN

The Joint Work Plan between ICBF and IOM was elaborated and will be implemented throughout 2012. The plan is aimed at consolidating direct assistance to CH&A victims of violence for the reestablishment of their rights, with emphasis on the family, reparation, and differential approach assistance, components.

The following four categories were defined, as well as the lines of action that will emphasize the work on CH&A victims of violence:

Chart No. 2 Categories, strategic lines and activities of the Joint Plan 2012 ICBF-OIM/USAID

CATEGORY	LINE OF ACTION	ACTIVITIES		
ASSISTANCE	Strenthen the Program's technical teams, for the assistance of victims of violence with a differential and psychosocial approach.	Define criteria for psychosocial evaluation and intervention and training of the interdisciplinary teams (family ombudsman and services implementers) on their implementation.		
	Support the implementation and updating of differential assistance routes, within the framework of the Victims' Law.	Develop Work boards to consolidate actions with differential approach, in order to update the Route.		
	Qualify different actors on Human Rights, Law 1448 y decrees.	Qualify ICBF public servants on transitional justice with emphasis on the Law and its regulatory decrees.		
COMPREHENSIVE		Qualify CH&A on the Victims' Law through a children's version story and CD.		
REPARATION	Design strategies for the adequate use of administrative reparation resources, by CH&A.	Resume work boards with the National Savings Fund.		
	Design the national strategy for symbolic reparation of CH&A	Implement the methodological tool "reparation with purpose", with CH&A (Social Foundation).		
		Coordinate activities with the Historical Memory Center.		
HISTORICAL MEMORY	Review initiatives to address historical memory, from the CH&As	Facing History.		
WEWORT	perspective.	Initiatives of CH&A, victims and non-victims, regarding historic memory (stories).		
RECONCILIATION	Support the elaboration of guidelines for the reconciliation	Design a pedagogical proposal for reconciliation. Pilot groups of victims and non-victims		
	policy for CH&A	(CH&A).		

First coordination meetings were held with ICBF on late March, in order to begin implementation of activities.

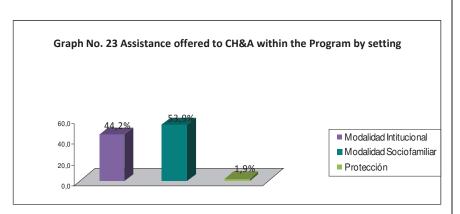
2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Strengthening the team of the Victims of Violence Program, on psychosocial and differential approaches. During this quarter, a line of action on this matter was established, including two (2) specific activities:
 - o Define criteria for psychosocial evaluation and intervention and the training of the interdisciplinary teams (family ombudsman and services implementers).
 - Qualify psychosocial teams on the subject of sexual abuse within the framework of the armed conflict. Progress has been made in the consolidation of results from the research that began in 2011 "Victims of Sexual Abuse in the Context of the Armed Conflict: An Approach to the Phenomenon", which will allow the identification of aspects to be reinforced in the team's training process.

Considering the above, the first Technical Committee meeting was held during this quarter. The following route was established in order to carry out the first activity: Definition of Assistance Criteria, diagnostic assessment and impression, therapeutic intervention processes, ICBF's intervention model, strengthening interdisciplinary teams.

3. GENERAL ASSISTANCE TO CH&A VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

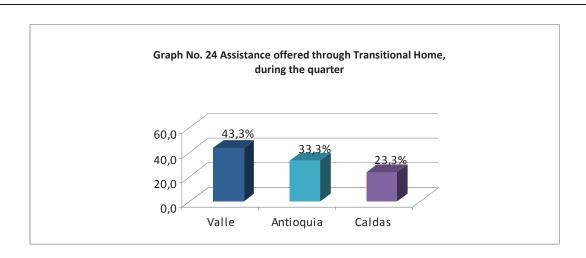
ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A has been assisting 473 CH&A, out of which 209 CH&A (44,2%) are in institutional settings, 255 CH&A (53,9%) are in family settings and 9 CH&A (2%) are in the protection network.



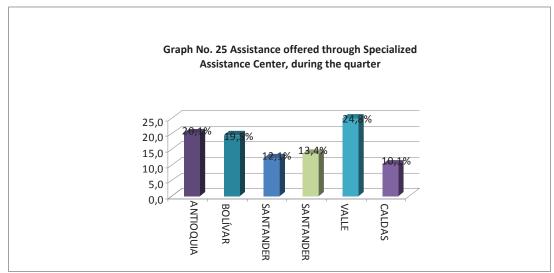
Out of the 473 CH&A currently being assisted in the Program, **57 entered this quarter** (15 in January, 20 in February and 22 in March), representing 26,3%, 35,1% and 38,6% respectively. During these months, 87 exits were registered, out of which 37 CH&A were referred to other Governmental Reintegration Programs (45,5%), 20 CH&A left voluntarily (22,9%), 15 CH&A reintegrated into their families (17,2%), 12 CH&A left the Program after achieving the objectives (13,8%) and 2 CH&A (3,4%) were referred to another entity after demonstrating their majority of age.

1.1 Assistance in institutional settings.

 Transitional Home (HAT): Currently, three (3) transit homes are operating in the departments of Valle del Cauca, Antioquia and Caldas, which are assisting to date 60 CH&A out of 75 available spaces.



- Specialized Assistance Center (CAE): During this quarter, 149 CH&A were assisted in this setting, out of the 172 available spaces, with the highest percentage located in the CAE Puertas Abiertas of the department of Valle with 37 CH&A (24,83%), followed by CAE La Florida in Antioquia with 30 CH&A (20,13%), CAE El Retorno in Bolívar with 29 CH&A (16,46%), Santander with 2 CAEs, Semillas de Amor and Nueva Luz, which assisted 18 and 20 CH&A respectively (12,08% and 13,42%) and CAE Vida en Granja in the department of Caldas with 15 CH&A (10.07%). It is important to consider that this CAE provides ethnic differential assistance. See the following graph:



 Youth Home: This modality is in the closing process. Adolescents that should be entering this stage in the Program are being assisted by the CAE Puertas Abiertas in the department of Valle del Cauca.

1.2 Assistance in family settings.

- **Tutor Home:** There are 216 available spaces in this modality, out of which 184 are being used, with a coverage of 85,2%. Out of the 184 CH&A in this modality 25 are girls with children. The following chart shows the distribution of adolescents by department and service unit.
- Foster Home: This modality takes place in the family of origin or support network, which receive permanent accompaniment by the support units (formed by psychologists and social workers). It assists populations victims of violence such as: disengaged CHA&Y, victims of landmines (APM/MUSE/AEI), orphans due to IAG, and CH&A at risk of recruitment, in 14 departments, Antioquia, Arauca, Bogotá, Caquetá, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Tolima and Valle:

During this period, 411 CH&A were assisted in this setting, out of which 269 are orphans (65,4%), **71 CH&A are disengaged** (12,3%), 69 are victims of APM-MUSE-AEI and 2 CH&A (0,49%) are vulnerable to recruitment.

1.3 Vocational training.

Out of the 473 CH&A being assisted in the ICBFs Program, during this quarter 228 CH&A (48,2%) are receiving vocational training, mainly in areas such as computers, food handling, gastronomy, cosmetics and handcrafts. The SENA, the Hogares Claret Foundation, the Workshop School of Cartagena, the Interactive Portal ETC, the Politécnico Nacional and Ciudad Don Bosco, are the institutions offering this type of training.

A. Strengthening family ties

1. DESING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POST-FAMILY MEETING FOLLOW UP

During this reporting period, progress was made in the elaboration of agreements with the nine (9) institutions that provide assistance to disengaged CH&A, for the implementation of the Family Meetings and Relational Networks strategy. This strategy enables the implementation of communication mechanisms with the families of origin of the CH&A in the Program and facilitates the resolution of difficulties that upset those relationships and strengthens protection factors within them. Three phases are being implemented: pre-meeting, family meeting, and post-meeting.

The implementation of the Family Meetings and Relational Networks strategy has contributed to the establishment of intervention and shared responsibility processes of the families, within the social insertion process of disengaged CH&A, as a means to strengthen their life projects. The objective of this strategy is to directly benefit 330 disengaged CH&A and their families, as shown in the chart below:

Chart No. 3 Projection of beneficiaries by institution and setting

REGIONAL	INSTITUTION	MODALITY	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES (CH&A)
	University of Caldas	Tutor Home	30
CALDAS	INGRUMA	Tutor Home	15
		CAE	15
ANTIOOLIIA	Hogares Claret	Transit Home	15
ANTIOQUIA	Ciudad Don Bosco	CAE	30
SANTANDER	Hogares Claret	CAE	30
VALLE	Hogares Vlaret	Transit Home	15
VALLE	Don Bosco Training Center	CAE	30
QUINDIO	Quindío University	Tutor Home	30
META	Encuentro Corporation	Tutor Home	30
BOGOTA	CRAN	Tutor Home	60
BOLIVAR Social Development Found		CAE	30
	TOTAL	330	

It is noteworthy that although the Family Meetings and Relational Networks Strategy was transferred to the ICBF, the need to continue supporting the process, especially during the post-encounter phase, was detected; this phase follows up on the relationship of the disengaged child with his/her family. Next quarter, the route to allow interdisciplinary teams to follow up on the action plan designed with each family will be elaborated.

B. Strengthening the differential approach in the Assistance Program (ethnicity and gender)

Within the framework of the Alliance with ICBF and the Joint Plan, it was agreed to proceed with the updating and adjustment of the Indigenous Legal Route at a general level. Specifically, three pilot projects are to be implemented to test the Legal Route at territorial level. These particular experiences will refer to the cosmogony and customs and practices of those indigenous communities most affected by the armed conflict. This territorial appropriation phase of the Legal Route goes through a consultation prior to implementation as a mechanism to ensure participation and agreement on the process, and includes wide training scenarios for traditional authorities. The priority issues are: the Rights of the Child and the National Policy for Recruitment Prevention, led by the Secretariat of the National Committee of the Vice Presidents Office (CIPRUNA).

A Program to provide specialized assistance to indigenous and Afro-Colombian CH&A disengaged from illegal armed groups through the transit home modality is being designed with the ICBF Caldas Regional Office. This modality is a welcome place of arrival, for emotional stabilization and trust-building between the child and the Program. The main objective of the initiative has been to reproduce the space design of the comprehensive farm as a pedagogical, productive and administrative model in the Indigenous Training Center (INGRUMA), to allow CH&A access to employment training.

Likewise, the Specialized Assistance Center (CAE) modality is also being implemented with INGRUMA, as per ICBF guidelines, which includes five phases: i) phase is called:

- Identification of interests within the Comprehensive Farm, as well as the acknowledgement of spaces as therapeutic alternatives within the assistance process.
- Training processes. This is a crosscutting phase in the assistance plan, as it is directly related to participation in the educational system and the school process; it has three stages: alphabetization, basic schooling and development of superior cognitive skills.
- Development of social skills, which are conducive to the formulation of life plans in preparation for autonomous and independent life.
- Consolidation of the life plan, in preparation for reintegration, through the acquisition of skills during the assistance process.
- Socialization and community adaptation within the framework of life in the farm rebuilding futures.

Currently 30 adolescents and youth from the Páez, Awa, Huitoto, Waunana, Embera Katio, and Embera Chamí indigenous communities are participating in the initiative, as well as one child from an Afro-Colombian community.

C. Strengthening reintegration and social and economic insertion services

Within the framework of the Joint Plan with the ICBF, the reactivation of the work board with the National Savings Fund was agreed, in order to move forward in the design of strategies for the adequate use of administrative reparation resources by CHA&A

In addition, and with the purpose to consolidate the support strategy to the National Learning Service (SENA) and the implementation of the First Employment Law at national level, meetings were held with SENA. A new agreement and a new work plan was elaborated. The contents of the agreement will be defined later on. This activity is part of the Work Plan established with USAID and ICBF.

D. Support in the implementation of the new legal framework (Victims' Law)

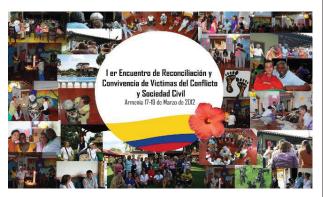
1. PILOT PROJECT FOR COMPREHENSIVE RECONCILIATION AND REPARATION - ROYECTO PILOTO PARA LA RECONCILIACIÓN Y REPARACIÓN INTEGRAL – MIGRANTS LIVING ABROAD.

Agape Foundation for Colombia has been working with IOM and ICBF for the last few years, supporting and funding a pilot reconciliation and internship program in Canada for disengaged youth that were once in the Specialized Assistance Program of ICBF. Besides arranging internships, the pilot program seeks to offer a personal and family experience for youths so that they are able to experience a different social reality, separated from armed conflict.

Within the framework of the Victims' Law, IOM and Agape Foundation worked together to implement

a new Pilot Project for Reconciliation, with CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict and their families living in Canada. This project will allow understanding of the practical route to carry out reparation, reconciliation and historic memory activities for CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict and their families living abroad. The results of the Project will be aimed at strengthening the Victims' Unit in Colombia, as well as comprehensive reparation activities with victims living abroad.

During this quarter, the *First Reconciliation* and *Coexistence Encounter of victims of the* conflict and civil society was held in the city of Armenia in the Department of Quindío, with the financial support of USAID/IOM, and the collaboration of the "Cielo y Tierra" (Heaven and Earth) NGO. The event took place on March 17 to 19 and 41 representatives of different social sectors, attended. The Governments Victims Unit joint this iniative, as well as several members of the civil society,



disengaged CH&A, displaced people, and other victims of kidnappings and their families, rural community leaders and members of indigenous communities.

As a main result of this workshop, it was evident that the Victims' and Restitution of Lands Law acknowledges the pertinence of generating these forgiveness and reconciliation spaces. One of the participants, a representative of displaced communities persecuted by Illegal Armed Groups, stated: "...not even money can relieve the burden of resentment in an individual affected by the conflict, whether it is a person once labeled a victimizer or one that turned out to be a victim".

Participants highlighted as a recommendation, that beyond economic restoration, people require further accompaniment for the development of affective, social and psychological competencies that foster resilience and consistency in their commitment with their new environments, their families and themselves.

2. COMPREHENSIVE REPARATION – SYMBOLIC REPARATION EXERCISES.

Within the framework of the joint plan with ICBF, in the comprehensive reparation category, it was determined to implement two (2) activities to allow ICBF public servants and CH&A victims of violence to implement positive actions based on the Victims' Law (Law 1448 of 2011), as follows:

- Implement information and training processes on the Victims' Law; on one hand, qualify ICBF public servants on transitional justice with emphasis on Law 1448 of 2011 and its regulatory decrees, and on the other, inform and qualify CH&A victims of the armed conflict on the Law, based on the adaptation of the document for this population, which is currently being elaborated.
- Support the ICBF in the designing of a national symbolic reparation strategy for CH&A, based on the activities implemented with Social Foundation in 2011, in order to implement the guide "Reparation with purpose: to promote the construction of purpose around comprehensive reparation for CH&A victims of illicit recruitment".

Next quarter, the joint activities will be established with the Historical Memory Center and the ICBF to proceed with the implementation of comprehensive reparation exercises for CH&A.

3. ADAPTATION OF THE VICTIMS' AND RESTITUTION OF LANDS LAW (LAW 1448 OF 2011) FOR BOYS, GIRLS AND ADOLESCENTS.

The adaptation of the Victims' and Restitution of Lands Law into a version for CH&A began during 2011 with the support of the Aleida Sanchez Creative Workshop. The narrative style was chosen by the intitiative's Technical Committee formed by the National Planning Department (DNP) and IOM.

A focus group was carried out with 12 CH&A between 7 and 18 years of age from the Benposta institution, in order to select the most pertinent history, the contents and images to recreate the CONPES adaptation. At the end of the journey, participants selected "A Story for Simon".

Other institutions dealing with victims were summoned to participate in the working board and thus the Ministry of Justice, the Victims' Assistance Unit, the Restitution of Lands Unit and the ICBF joined the cause.

At the end of this quarter, the work board chose the graphic style and the colors to be used in the story. Likewise, the screenplay and images were elaborated and approved. Finally, the technical team proposed the elaboration of a CD with the story, so that all CH&A may also listen to it, and so that it may serve as a tool for subsequent pedagogical exercises.

E. Beneficiary Life Story

"It is good to live because you want to live, not because you need to obey an order to preserve your life"

When he was 13 years old, Gustavo lived in a farm with his grandparents. His parents, who were in the city and were going through a difficult economic situation, decided to send him to that place because they thought he would feel better, he could learn to work the land and help his family. Little by little, almost without noticing, he met members of an illegal armed group and was used by them, he did favors for them and got them food. When he turned 16, with the offer of a promising "economic future", guaranteed clothing and a



new image, Gustavo accepted, doubtfully and fearfully, to become part of their ranks.

In the group, he learned to stand guard, to cook for a lot of people and started going to the nearest town, dressed as a civilian, to then inform his commanders of the movements of the community; to achieve this, he had to walk long hours at night, in the cold, and sometimes carrying all kinds of equipment on his back.

Very quickly Gustavo realized that nothing was as they had promised it would be "what they said was not true, I found myself in very dangerous business, and that made me feel anxious and desperate. Also, when I was in battle, bullets would whistle in my ears, it was impressive", he explains.

After being in the group for three months, "we were making rounds, and we started listening to gunshots aimed at us. We were four, and when I saw my commander was dead and a friend was wounded, I heard a roar, and fell far; that's where the army found me", recalls the young man. A few hours later he was already in the ICBF and started his process at the Specialized Assistance Program for disengaged children, financially supported by USAID and with the technical IOM's support.

The change in his life was drastic, he started receiving psychosocial assistance and healthcare, he started studying, learning technology, playing soccer in his spare time and got in touch with his family. After being in a Transit Home for seven months, one of the dreams of Gustavo came true, he was able to go back to live with his parents who have supported him and with whom he has learned to share and make joint decisions. He and his family continue to receive support and guidance from a team of professionals in the Foster Home setting. "Now, I sleep in my own home, I don't feel lonely anymore, believe more in myself; before, I didn't have plans or goals, now I am able to define what I want and where I want to go", he assures with emotion.

With 17 years and getting good grades in 4th and 5th grade, he is structuring his life Project and he sees himself as an excellent veterinarian, because when he lived in the country he fell in love with working with animals and with everything related to their care.

He also dreams to help his family economically, to find a wife and have two children and tell them his

story so that they never seek an option of life in violence. He wants to advice his own kids and other children, and make them understand the important value of family, freedom, and life. To conclude his story, he states "it's good to live because you want to live, not to obey an order so that you don't get killed. In a group you know you sleep, but you never know if you will wake up".

F. **Coverage Map Hogar Gestor** Centros de Atención Especializada Hogar Tutor Hogar Transitorio Fortalecimiento al Gobierno Unidad de Atención a Víctimas de Migración - Ágape Franja de Consolidación del Estado Colombiano. OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

5.Prevention Component Activities

In the extension phase, the prevention component will work with local institutions and communities, through participative strategies, to reduce the risk of recruitment of CH&A by IAG. This component will include four elements that will contribute to effectively reduce recruitment risk factors: (1) Support the implementation of the public policy in focalized departments; (2) implementation of prevention strategies throughout the life cycle; (3) work with Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities; and (4) development and implementation of awareness and mobilization strategies.

The following represent the achievements of the Recruitment Prevention Component for the January-March 2012 quarter.

A. Support the implementation of public policies in focalized departments

1. VICTIMS' LAW AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

With the support and accompaniment of the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention (CIPRUNA) and the National Planning Department (DNP), the first phase of the technical assistance route for territorial entities, to strengthen development plans in recruitment prevention and Victims' Law, took place. A total of 11 workshops were implemented during this first phase, with the participation of 109 municipalities of 11 departments and 493 public servants. The objective of these workshops was the "Promotion and strengthening of the rights of boys, girls and adolescents through the inclusion of the recruitment prevention and Victims' Law approach, in the 2012-2015 development plans".

A second phase for the technical assistance route has been proposed, which involves the evaluation of each plan in order to determine the level of inclusion of prevention and Victims' Law issues in municipal strategies and four-year development plans. Regarding the certification course on development plans imparted in 25 municipalities, the participation, technical assistance and accompaniment provided by the Montes de Maria Foundation, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and Externado de Colombia University is noteworthy.

During this period, efforts focused on accompanying new territorial governments in the formulation of strategies based on the national public policy and the recruitment prevention route, as part of the departmental and municipal development plans. Activities were proposed in two (2) lines of action: activities on State's responsibilities and complementary activities of the civil society, with the support of international organizations and international cooperation.

The institutions responsible for providing timely responses must promote coordination spaces at local and departmental level within the framework of the national and departmental public policy. Thus, the following objectives were proposed.

- Promote territorial appropriation and implementation of public policies on childhood, adolescence and youth, the policy to prevent recruitment and use of CH&A and the Victims' Law.
- Incorporate the Victims' Law and the policy to prevent recruitment and use of boys, girls and

adolescents into the municipal or departmental development plan.

- Sensitize mayors and public servants as local implementers of the policy to prevent recruitment and use of CH&A and the Victims' Law.

The following chart details the departments and municipalities that participated in the accompaniment workshops for new governments:

NUMBER OF LOCATION OF THE DEPARTMENT **PARTICIPANTS** MUNICIPALITI WORKSHOP ES 15 Antioquia Medellín 36 47 6 Caldas Manizales Nariño Tumaco, Pasto, El Charco 165 20 10 Meta Villavicencio 32 Putumayo Mocoa 26 6 Norte de Santander Cúcuta 6 24 Tolima Ibagué 19 5 Montes de María – Bolívar y Sucre Sincelejo 84 25 84 10 Valle del Cauca Cali **TOTAL** 517 103

Chart No. 4. Accompaniment Workshops

The Conpes 3673 of 2010 was socialized during the workshops with the government teams in charge of the formulation of development plans. The participants included regional institutions, social organizations and in some cases, reprentatives form the Municipal Youth Councils. The attendance to the workshops included **517 persons, from 11 departments and 103 municipalities.**

To conclude, the discussion focused on contributing to the respect and reestablishment of civil, political, cultural, social and economic rights, respecting the conditions of gender, age and ethnicity of the boys, girls, youth and adolescents in the territorial entities. The teams suggested their inclusion in the sub-programmatic lines of prevention and protection and reestablishment of rights.

Likewise, during the workshop, the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps Methodology (MVRO) was presented as a successful experience that enables the participative formulation and implementation of a contextualized recruitment prevention strategy, and emphasis was placed on the results to be obtained through its implementation.

2. STRENGTHENING THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITMENT PREVENTION (CIPRUNA).

After a revision of its competencies and duties, the Technical Secretariat has a new decree that defines it as part of the Presidential Program for Human Rights. With this institutional structure decision, strategic planning is politically and administratively strengthened in the Secretariat to promote: i) regionalization of the policy; ii) design and implementation of the observatory for recruitment prevention, use and sexual violence against boys, girls and adolescents; iii)

implementation of a media strategy; iv) design and implementation of coordination tools, and v) systematization and elaboration of reports, studies and pedagogical tools that contribute State and society's increasingly greater achievements and accomplishments, in terms of recruitment prevention.

Regarding the strengthening, reactivation or creation of the institutional space for recruitment prevention, during this period, the Technical Secretariat of the Recruitment Prevention Board of Bogota has met three (3) times in Bogota with the District's Social Integration Secretariat (SDIS for its acronym in Spanish), the Childhood and Development Corporation (CID), and the Technical Secretariat of the National Committee, with the purpose to reactivate this space within the framework of the new administration and the adoption and implementation of the policy on childhood and adolescence in Bogota.

Likewise, the creation of the Departmental Committee for Recruitment Prevention has been promoted and supported in Tolima. Meetings have been held in coordination with entities involved in the implementation of specific prevention projects in the south of Tolima, such as ICBF, the Governor's Office of Tolima, Government Secretariats, Mayors' Offices of the municipalities of Chaparral, Rioblanco, Ibagué, Department for Social Prosperity (DPS), ARD Colombia, Governments Consolidation Unit, NGOs, IOM and Civil Affairs of the United States Embassy. Likewise, support has been provided for the creation of the sub-committee for recruitment prevention within the Transitional Justice Committee at departmental and municipal level.

Negotiations begun with representatives of the Presidential Program for Human Rights, the Ministry of Interior, and the National Planning Department (DNP) also during this quarter. These institutions have been providing advice and support for the inclusion of human rights and international humanitarian law issues in the development plans, in order to include recruitment prevention and strategies on the issue, on said plans.

Finally, dialogue and coordination spaces have been established with the Consolidation Unit in order to include the Policy to Prevent Recruitment and Use of Boys, Girls, and Adolescents by Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Criminal Groups (Conpes 3673 of 2010) in the 51 municipalities focalized by this National Program. Guidelines have been elaborated and sent to these municipalities through advisors or managers of the Consolidation Unit.

B. Implementation of prevention strategies throughout the life cycle

1. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD AND FAMILY

1.1 Quality of life from Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee of Rights and Prevention of their Violation

During the first quarter of the year, the Project "Quality of life from Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee of Rights and Prevention of their Violation", which is being implemented within the framework of the agreement signed between the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), the Ministry of Education (MEN) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has experienced

some structural changes. These adjustments define the future of the project in terms of assistance to boys and girls in the department of Chocó and technical assistance opportunities for Early Childhood Policy in the country.

At the beginning of 2011, the National Government presented the Strategy "De Cero a Siempre" (From Zero, Forever), a coordinated set of policies, plans, programs, actions and campaigns addressing Comprehensive Assistance for Early Childhood through intersectoral work, from a rights perspective approach. Progress made in terms of National Policy in Early Childhood, as well as in the restructuring process of the Colombian State, has also generated important changes in the implementation of assistance programs and projects for Early Childhood in the country, which are transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Colombian Family Welfare Instite (ICBF).

Therefore, the new phase of the Project to be implemented with the ICBF in 2012, includes the following objectives:

- Guarantee continuity in the comprehensive assistance of at least 17.300 boys and girls assisted in the 2010 and 2011 phases, during 2012.
- Contribute to the formulation of the National Policy for Early Childhood through the adjustment and implementation of the comprehensive assistance model proposed by the "De Cero a Siempre" strategy, based on the experience and lessons learned in the implementation of the guidelines formulated in 2009 for the Department of Chocó.
- Strengthen territorial entities to enable the appropriation of the model on comprehensive assistance in early childhood, with quality standards.
- Support the local appropriation process of the "Comprehensive Assistance Model with Ethnic Approach for early childhood in Chocó" through the training of educational agents and promotion of the participation of ethnic organizations.

The MEN will continue supporting the elaboration of the Early Education guidelines in the country, the training of educational agents and the constructions of quality standards.

1.2 Promotion of Family Resilience Project, "Weaving Ties, Weaving Life, Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood".

During this quarter, the elaboration process of the modules of an on-line course and an interactive CD on the Project continued. To date five (5) modules in plain text (Word) have been developed, and are described as follows:

- Introductory Module: Learn and reflect about the socio-pedagogical and cultural strategies of the project, promotion of Family Resilience "Weaving Ties, Weaving Dreams and Weaving Life from Early Childhood", based on the reference framework of the social and political reality that affects early childhood, families, communities and education in vulnerability, conflict and violent contexts.
- **Resilience Module:** Promote resilience in the different vulnerable contexts (individual, family, school and community), based on the use of emotional skills and the identification of risk and protection factors, from a change and growth perspective, in the work with children and families.

- **Affective Bond Module:** Provide the conceptual framework to educational agents of the affective bond as a strategy for resilient development in vulnerability contexts.
- Educational Encounter Module as a strategy to Promote Family Resilience: Promote and implement the educational encounter as a pedagogical strategy in the work with vulnerable families, enhancing skills and abilities for life that they are able to generate within themselves, in spite of the adversity and violent contexts in which they are immersed.
- Expressive Language Module and the Nine Stitches Methodology, as a Strategy To Promote Family Resilience: Provide conceptual, methodological and technical elements that allow the educational agents to enrich their knowledge and the didactic proposals learned in the Educational Encounter, through the use of expressive language and the nine stitches methodology, in the context of family resilience.

Next quarter, the validation journeys of the on-line course will be carried out with 15 educational agents from ICBF and MEN in the following capital cities: Arauca, Manizales, Medellín, Neiva, Quibdó, Sincelejo, Tumaco and Yopal.

3. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION IN CHILDHOOD (CHALLENGES)

3.1 Sympnony Orchestra, Center for Training and Popular Promotion, "Juan Bosco Obrero", Ciudad Bolívar, Bogotá.

A Cooperation Agreement was signed with "Juan Bosco Obrero" in January, with the purpose to

prevent recruitment of CHA&Y in Ciudad Bolívar through the creation of a Symphonic Band and the strengthening of the Center for Training and Popular Promotion "Juan Bosco Obrero", as a musical and participation setting, for the construction of collective development and empowerment scenarios for CH&A.

During this quarter, 293 CHA&Y from Ciudad Bolivar aged between 7 and 18, joint the activities. Out of them, 143 are girls and 147 are boys.



Niños y niñas beneficiarias del proyecto.

Through the verification of rights process, it was identified

that 100% of the CHA&Y have identification document, health card and access to education.

Three groups (3) were formed, Pre-Band, Children's Band, and Main Band, which have received training in life and music. The following are the main activities carried out during this quarter with the bands:

- Induction to music through videos and musical appreciation classes for children.
- Activities with games and songs to work on rhythm and tuning among other music factors.
- Sensitization on values such as responsibility and compliance.
- Introduction to musical grammar through drawings, games and songs.
- Classes to teach technical musical English.

- Instrument's assignation for each child, according to their anatomy.
- Musical presentations before entities such as: GM Colmotores, Foundation "Amigos de Juan Bosco Obrero, and delegates of the Embassy of Japan.

Throughout the next quarter, students will continue with the values' reinforcement process; presentations of all the bands will take place and the curriculum will be shared with the National Learning Service (SENA), in order to guide these efforts towards project sustainability. Thus, it is expected that SENA continues training youths and teachers so that the musical process of CHA&Y is duly certified and meets the technical requirements of this institution.

3.2 World Coach Colombia. San Miguel, Orito and Valle del Gamuez - Putumayo.

Since 2011, IOM has joined efforts with World Coach Colombia Foundation (FWCC for its acronym in Spanish) to implement the first phase of the project "Community Warriors", which seeks to prevent recruitment of CHA&Y by IAG and "gangs", in neighborhoods of Cartagena. Based on the success of this effort, USAID/IOM proposed a new project with FWCC in the department of Putumayo, where social phenomena such as recruitment and trafficking in CHA&Y are taking place.

The main activities of the project are framed by two lines of action: Sports and Psychosocial. From the sports perspective, three trainings and one football match will take place weekly. Likewise, the psychosocial team will implement workshops with CHA&Y for reflection and community awareness, paralelly. The subjects to be addressed will vary from adequate use of free time, conflict resolution and self-esteem to domestic violence, prevention of addictions, sexuality and body care, among others.

The project's implementation will begin next quarter and aims to benefit 200 CHA from the municipalities of San Miguel, Orito and Valle del Gamuez.

3.3 Life in Motion – Juan Bosco Obrero Foundation. Ciudad Bolívar – Bogotá.

Through this new Project, CHA&Y from Ciudad Bolivar in Bogota will receive new opportunities to belong to and improve their skills in circus arts, rap, hip hop, break dance, graffiti and capoeira. The project works through the strengthening of CHA&Y, their life project, self-worth, aptitudes, dreams and skills, so that they become change leaders and positive role models for the community.

This Project will be implemented by the Juan Bosco Obrero Foundation (JBO); the Ayara Foundation methodology is going to be transferred to teachers and leaders.

This Project will qualify 150 youths and children from vulnerable contexts of Ciudad Bolívar in Bogotá as peace promoters; psychosocial accompaniment will be provided to each CHA&Y; a tent will be provided to JBO Foundation, as well as elements to work on the different activities and family meetings will be held with the families of these beneficiaries.

3.4 The "scene" is life, without weapons – Ayara Family. Ciudad Bolívar, Bogotá.

This is a Project to be implemented by the Ayara Family Foundation. This Project will benefit 120 children and youth from vulnerable contexts of Ciudad Bolivar of Bogota, training them as peace promoters. This initiative has foreseen the strengthening of two youth organizations sensitizing them with "No Violence" methodologies and messages, peaceful practices, and rejection of recruitment or use of children by illegal armed groups.

The Project will be implemented through youths and their leading youth organizations, who historically have been promoting positive and peaceful coexistence practices in the



USAID/IOM work with Familia Ayara -File's Picture

neighborhoods of their cities, causing more and more CH&A to disengage from IAG and preventing participation in the conflict.

A video documenting the experience and a CD with the songs to be produced, are some of the expected products, as a result of the different workshops with CHA&Y. In addition, spaces to raise awareness and motivation in youths on the issue of child recruitment will be sponsored, such as "Metrojuventud", "Hip Hop al Parque", among others.

Finally, the strengthening of the "Familia Ayara" is also planned, through the construction of training modules, as well the coordination of activities with SENA and ICBF to enhance their alliances.

3.5 Audio-visual Project, Radio and TV - Caldono, Cauca.

This Project seeks to promote the use of Information and Communication Technologies, for the improvement of the quality of life of communities and youths from the municipality, promote social, cultural, and gender equity, and respect for Human Rights, as well as the creation of participation, promotion, and collective development scenarios. For this purpose, the project has foreseen the acquisition of a broadcasting radio and TV Studio, in the rural settlement of Monterilla, municipality of Caldono, Department of Cauca.

The Audiovisual Project – Radio and TV with community projection, as a means for collective expression, was conceived to show the realities of the community, in order to raise awareness on the importance of conflict resolution and the promotion of collective development in the region, through Information and Communication Technologies.

The municipalitie's development on communications will be coordinated through the Regional Higher Education Center (CERES) Monterilla Satellite. The Faculty of Humanities of the University of the Pacific Region will promote social communication as a means to generate democratic solutions, promote freedom of speech and foster respect for human rights at regional level. The project will directly benefit 624 CH&A, 32 public servants, 1500 community members and 160 families.

3.6 Promotion of rights through the implementation of strategies to prevent recruitment of boys, girls, and adolescents (CH&A) by illegal armed groups (IAG) and to strengthen educational services – Puerto Inírida, Guainía.

The purpose of this Project is to build a PARTICIPATIVE COMPREHENSIVE RECRUITMENT PREVENTION STRATEGY through the identification of risk factors and threats against CH&A and their rights, as well as the reinforcing of protection factors that may prevent the use and recruitment of CH&A by IAG.

Colombian Government has prioritized social and economic development of the communities and populations located in border areas through the Borders for Prosperity Plan (PFP), a strategy led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE). Among the lines of assistance, the educational infrastructure component is worth highlighting, and the MRE, in coordination with Ministry of Education (MEN), has requested IOM's technical support for assistance in educational infrastructure for populations from indigenous communities located in border areas of the Department of Guainía. The MRE has focused effors on the communities of San Felipe and Puerto Colombia, in coordination with territorial entities, to assist 180 preschoolers.

This project will include the implementation of the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps Methodology (MVRO), with the participation of the community members' such as Family, CHA&Y, Governmental Institutions, NGOs and Schools. Specifically, project implementation will be carried out in coordination with the Municipal Councils (COMPOS), as well as with the regional and national institutions constitutionally and legally responsible for the implementation of programs and projects for CHA&Y, through youth initiatives and productive projects for families.

The Project continues in its coordination phase between institutional actors and the community. MVRO implementation will begin next quarter.

4. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION IN ADOLESCENCE AND YOUTH (NEW OPPORTUNITIES).

4.1 Workshop School of Cartagena

Although agreement with the Workshop School of Cartagena ended in December 2011, it is worth highlighting that this quarter, the goal of enrolling 40 youths from ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program in the gastronomy course was reached. 20 of these youths admitted the previous year, finished their training in the month of January 2012, and began their internships in the restaurant adapted in the ETCAR with the support of USAID. The remaining 20 youths enrolled between the months of December 2011 and January 2012 and will finish their training in December this year, and then move on to their internships.

4.2 Recruitment Prevention in Ocaña, North of Santander.

During this quarter, support was offered to the San Jose de la Divina Providencia Foundation in Ocaña, North of Santander, to prevent recruitment of CHA&Y through social and productive inclusion. A project has been developed and activities will specifically focus on:

- Providing protection to CHA&Y in the San Jose de la Divina Providencia Foundation through the implementation of activities to guarantee education, housing, health, recreation and sustainability.
- Preventing children from being abandoned or at risk due to family difficulties. The objective is to
 prepare this population to adequately face the risks, challenges and needs of life in society,
 through employment training.
- Strengthening the production and marketing activities of agricultural and livestock products and their derivatives. All those activities that lead to updating productive knowledge in CHA&Y, including productive development and significant learning, as a way to generate labor competencies that foster entrepreneurship among beneficiaries, will be fostered.

The Project began this quarter with the search for cattle suitable for the area and with the necessary specifications for the implementation of the processes to transform dairy products. Next quarter, the methodological transference of the Comprehensive Marketing and Business Management Model (MIMA) and psychosocial support methodologies will take place. The project will directly benefit 90 CH&A.

4.3 National Learning Service - SENA.

The possibility to access vocational and professional training processes in accordance with the labor market, continue to be identified as determinant in the route to generate protective environments, which foster the reestablishment of rights of adolescents and youths. Likewise, this training opportunities increase youth capacities and knowledge, help them in their income generation activities and foster their productive reintegration into society.

The extension of USAID/IOM-SENA's strategic alliance is being discussed, in the line of reducing risk factors for child recruitment and considering the specialized assistance activities for disengaged CH&A consolidated over the past few years. The objective of this joint effort is to foster occupational training activities and inclusion, coordinating assistance and prevention activities for this population group, their families and other victims of the armed conflict considered in the Victims' Law, at national and local level.



Jóvenes beneficiarios de la alianza SENA-USAID/OIM

The agreement's scope being discussed, will potentially include the following specific objectives:

- Promote the employment of adolescents and youths disengaged or at risk of recruitment, within the framework of Law 1429/10, First Employment Law.
- Strengthen access to professional training courses in SENA (complementary and certified) for vulnerable and disengaged adolescents, their families and other victims of violence.

- Reinforce offer of SENA and appropriation by adolescents and youths of the entrepreneurial culture and thinking, to facilitate the identification, formulation and implementation of business plans, with the necessary institutional and interinstitutional accompaniment.
- Strengthen institutional capacity of SENA through its TECHNOACADEMY strategy.
- Reinforce learning environments in the regional offices of SENA so that priority, differential, adequate, timely and efficient services are rendered to the population of this project.
- Support special projects implemented by IOM with other institutions, supporting the objective of the IOM-SENA agreement, that seeks to benefit disengaged and/or at risk adolescents and youths and their families.

4.4 Juvenile Justice System (SRPA). District Secretariat for Social Integration, Bogotá.

Weapons' possessions as well as drug trafficking issues are almost always associated to the financial support and action of ilegal armed groups, who extend their operation reaching urban violence. This situation, together with social exclusion, lack of access to education, training and employment opportunites, turn CHA&Y especially vulnerable to the inefficiency of the social protection system and the guarantee of rights process. CH&A are main victims of the effects of violecen and end up being used by ilegallity and illegal armed groups.

In this sense, it is pertinente to develop actions to strengthen the Juvenile Justice System, to contain juvenile delinquency and prevent crimes within society.

By March 31st, 2012, 719 adolescents had been assisted. For the last quarter, a total of 80 new beneficiaries entered the program.

The adolescents assisted this quarter reached 145 in January, 172 in February and 188 in March, for a total of 505 adolescents. The adolescents and families involved in the service have been comprehensively assisted through activities like: psychosocial assistance, therapy, access to mediation and conciliation processes, citizenship training, participation in areas of interest (artistic, cultural, handcrafts, among others), productive and youth initiatives, promotion of access to health, education, culture, recreation and sports services, employment training and human development, among others.

Youth initiatives were promoted in the areas of swimming, canine training, music, soccer, serigraphy, break dance and graffiti, during the reported period. Regarding productive initiatives from the families, 26 entrepreneurship and strengthening plans were presented; out of these, 24 have been approved, and 9 families already received these resources.

Family Meetings were held regularly, addressing issues on adolescence, opportunity and co responsibility, understanding of the dynamics of the conflict, mediation and conciliation alternatives, and life project; the last two were leaded by the Mediation and Conciliation Units.

Regarding the Citizenship Training process, a new Training Plan was designed and implemented, group sessions were held on the issues of "Knowing the City" and Restorative Justice, a methodology to foster the participation of adolescents in the construction of the Development Plan Bogota Humana Ya was implemented, and the training process on sexual and reproductive health began with

the Vista Hermosa Hospital.

Regarding education, 28 school spaces and 4 transfers within the regular offer of the Education Secretariat were negotiated, and the high school education process in cycles was reinitiated under the agreement with this Secretariat and with the participation of 17 adolescents. Likewise, 20 adolescents joined the educational system in the flexible modality with the CAFAM Family Welfare Fund.

As for the income generation line, follow up was given to nine (9) productive initiatives, employment orientations were provided to families and employment opportunities were shared with youths and families. Regarding employment training, 13 adolescents enrolled in SENA in the areas of logistics of supply chains, automation, motorcycle maintenance and repair, maintenance and repair of diesel engines, industrial machinery mechanic, cooking, table and bar, maintenance and repair of audio and video electronic equipment, sports training, design, human resources management and computers.

C.Work with Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities

1. PREVENTION AND PROMOTION PROGRAM FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION OF BOYS, GIRLS AND ADOLESCENTS WITH DIFFERENTIAL APPROACH.

ICBF will work with 158.000 CH&A at national level, through the coordination of training and orientation activities, as well as of institutional efforts, seeking to generate a positive impact in guaranteeing their rights. The impact this program will have in the different territories of the country has led ICBF to propose a comprehensive differential assistance model for indigenous and Afro Colombian populations.

For its implementation, ICBF and IOM will focus in those areas in social risk situations and those prioritized by the Constitutional Court, with indigenous, Afro-Colombian and raizales CH&A which are vulnerable to recruitment. The goal of this intervention is to assist 6.364 CH&A between 6 and 17 years of age from 23 municipalities of 10 departments, distributed as follows:

Chart No. 5. Population of indigenous and Afro Colombian CH&A to be assisted

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF AFRO AND INDIGENOUS CH&A
Antioquia	Apartadó	316
Antioquia	Mutata	316
	Cravo Norte	60
Arauca	Puerto Rondón	60
Arauca	Arauquita	180
	Cubará	60
Caldas	Riosucio	316
Caldas	Supía	316
	Valledupar	316
Cesar	Becerril	316
	Pueblo Bello	316

	TOTA	6.364	
	Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	316
	San Andrés y Providencia	Providencia	316
-	Nariño	Túquerres	316
		San Andrés de Tumaco	316
		Ipiales	316
		Cumbal	316
	Valle del Cauca	Buenaventura	316
	Tolima	Coyaima	316
	Magdalena	Fundación	316
		Ciénaga	316
		Aracataca	316
		Santa Marta	316

This initiative intends to develop activities to empower CH&A, fostering human development and the individual search for a life project, through the implementation of the components of training and orientation and guarantee of rights.

Likewise, this Program seeks to provide vocational guidance and accompaniment for adolescents, in order to help them access higher education programs (technical, technological and university), entrepreneurship or employment, through public or private offers in each region, according to their particular concepts of development, progress and traditional view of the world.

Activities programmed for this initiative will begin next quarter, and will be implemented by organizations from the indigenous councils and reservations. This intervention will be coordinated with USAID's Afrocolombian and indigenous Program.

D. Development and implementation of awareness and mobilization strategies

1. COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY, JOURNALISM ALLIED OF CHILDHOOD, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION (PANDI)

This initiative seeks to join efforts in order to contribute positioning IOM's issues of greater interest, in the national media agenda, in society and the different State organizations. This project is being implemented at national level with the support of a group of journalists from the PANDI Agency.

During this quarter, the following two columns were elaborated, reviewed and published in the El Mundo newspaper:

"Garavito Negotiated, Charges were lifted and the Penalty was Reduced": This column was published on January 14, 2012 and retakes the complaint filed that was ruled in favor of the rapist of a Little girl, to reduce his sentence for work and study. This type of "justice", that can only be read as a reinforcement of the historical tradition of treating children and adolescents as objects and not subjects of rights and thus terrible crimes can be committed against them, is rejected in the column. After that individuals go play and negotiate with justice. Within the framework of family and community environments, several forms of violence against children and adolescents

culturally accepted can be registered. It is all about violent raising practices, which are transmitted between generations as educational strategies and authority exercise, of parents and adults. Sexual abuse can be mentioned as one of these violent practices that expel CH&A towards IAG.

"There is just One Life": This column was published on February 16, 2012 as a means to commemorate the International Day Against the Use of Child Soldiers (February 12). This publication acknowledges that in spite of the progress made in terms of protecting Colombian children, there are still thousands of children fighting in the ranks of illegal armed groups. Likewise, it acknowledges and reminds the work of the State, society and family, which should be aimed at strengthening the instruments to provide comprehensive protection to children and adolescents in their vital spaces; at counteracting the different forms of violence and exploitation; at guaranteeing adequate and efficient institutional offers, and at promoting the acknowledgement of children and adolescents as subjects of rights. (See Attachment No.2)

During the month of March, the column on trafficking in children and adolescents was elaborated and reviewed, and will be published the second week of April. Finally, two (2) special reports were elaborated this period, and will be published on april and may, respectively: Trafficking in Children and Adolescents y Recruitment Prevention of Boys, Girls and Adolescents.

2. MY BLOOD FOUNDATION

The objective of this cooperation agreement, signed and improved on March 2012, is to generate thinking and concrete civil society's actions, in terms of rejection of recruitment and other forms of violence, based on youth scenarious which are contributing to strengthen CHA&Y's leadership.

During this period, the Work Plan was jointly elaborated with My Blood Foundation, in which the following strategic lines and specific activities were defined:

- **Pre-production Phase:** Conceptualization of the mass mobilization day, socialization and cooperation meetings.
- **Implementation of a Media Strategy:** Elaboration of a memoir video, creation and administration of the web page, and production of graphics.
- Awareness raising Strategy through Re-known Spokespersons: Awareness rising with spokespersons, design and dissemination of a communication product that sensitizes the community.
- **Mobilizing Society:** Implementation of a digital strategy for the construction of the on-line protection network, off line strategy in public sites, identification of spokespersons in youth groups, visits to local media and visits to each municipality.
- Sensitize the Community: Carrying out citizen mobilizations on line or in person, carrying out citizen mobilizations with international impact, elaboration of free-press agreements, alliances with the media, design and publication of press ads and banners, preparation and broadcasting of radio and television spots, participation in decisive scenarios, lobbying with governors and decision makers, implementation of a model workshop to build the collective manifesto, writing and socializing a manifesto for peace with CHA&Y.

- Encourage Participation: Acknowledgement of experiences in schools and targeting of groups involving children and youths, logistics for the implementation of virtual classrooms, identification of 30 social organizations, and implementation of three encounters of virtual classrooms and of training workshops on peace building with social organizations.
- **Generating Exchanges:** Identification of youth organizations, strengthening of social organizations, development of induction models for the implementation of Peace Workshops, conducting peace conferences in the main squares of the 14 focalized municipalities, and implementation of 18 conversation spaces.

Likewise, four technical committee meetings were held this period with the Young and Rubicam communications company, in which the concept of the campaign was defined. Issues agreed on the campaign can be mentioned as follows:

- Name of the Campaign: In favour of the Right to Dream.
- Copy: I protect children from recruitment.
- Description. The phases of motivation, presentation and diffusion, where defined within the implementation of the campaign.

Finally, the need to create a Support Committee for the campaign was determined, and is to be formed by those institutions involved in recruitment prevention of CH&A by IAG and those interested in supporting the mobilizations. The objective of the Committee is to sensitize people all over the world on the problem faced by CHA&Y victims of violence in Colombia, and visualize concrete tools for them to become peace builders and true generators of change. The campaign is to be launched late May and will last one month.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE SUMMARIZED VERSION AND THE CHILDREN'S VERSION OF THE POLICY TO PREVENT RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS AND ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUPS (CONPES 3673 OF 2010).

During the second semester of 2011, the summarized version and the children's version of the Policy to Prevent Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents by Illegal Armed Groups and Organized Criminal Groups (Conpes 3673 of 2010) were elaborated. This exercise is the result of a process implemented by the Vice-President's Office, the National Planning Department and IOM, with USAID's support.



The purpose of the publications is to become useful tools to join efforts in preventing this crime and guaranteeing the rights of CH&A. Additionally, a situable language narrative will be prepared in order to present this problem to the policy's target population. (See Attachment No. 3).

Likewise, the Children's version was elaborated so that this population understands the main ideas of the policy and may share with their parents, siblings, teachers, friends and other community

members, basic information on the rights of minors, as well as the obligations of the adults to guarantee them.

These two documents were presented on March 22, in a workshop attended by approximately 130 people, including representatives of GOC entities, public and private institutions and international cooperation, involved in preventing recruitment of CH&A. At the end of the day, a mural was painted with clouds in which each of the representatives wrote their commitment on the use these two documents.

The main objective of this encounter was to present and share this pilot and novelty exercise in terms of public policy and promote its use as a good practice to be replicated in the territories. Likewise, it was an invitation to weave a comprehensive protection network between all those involved, building protective environments to guarantee rights and prevent CH&As from experiencing war. Prioritized message: remember that "Preventing their recruitment and use IS EVERYONE'S JOB!".







Participants at the event

4. NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE AND SOLIDARITY WITH VICTIMS.

April 9 was called by Law 1448 of 2011 (Victims' and Restitution of Lands Law), as the "National Day of Remembrance and Solidarity with the Victims". In order to draw the attention of CH&A towards the events and situations of the victims, the Center for Historic Memory, ICBF, DNP, ACR, CIPRUNA, IOM and USAID, will join efforts to give resonance to the voice of thos little victims of the country.

An animated movie called "Little Voices", will be projected in the main auditorium of ICBF, and is based on interviews with a generation of displaced boys and girls, aged between 8 and 13, as well as with other victims of forced recruitment, landmines, missing parents, among others that grew amidst violence. The objective is to acknowledge and include the experiences of CH&A in the construction of a democratic and inclusive society.

E. Beneficiary Life Story

Arturo a member of the "Peace Musical Band"

Arturo is 18 years old and has recently graduated from the Nazareth Educational Institution located in La Victoria, in the municipality of Ipiales (Nariño). There was a time when he used his free time in what he calls "vain and ephemeral activities in the streets, such as video games and spending time with bad company, because the children and adolescents from the village do not have many places of recreation, or options for wholesome distraction".



He would very often see how his friends with economic or family problems were tempted to accept invitations from illegal armed groups (IAG).

This situation started to change when the Project "Promotion of the Rights of Children in La Victoria" implemented by IOM, with USAID's support, began to yield results. Currently 600 children from three educational institutions have alternatives to use their free time and keep away from the different forms of violence, alcoholism and drug addiction. The objective of the institution where Arturo studies is to strengthen artistic skills through the formation of a musical band and a martial band that they named "the Peace Musical Band", because of the impact on the community.

Musical bands offer comprehensive training opportunities that spark curiosity, creativity and interpretation capacity; factors that influence the strengthening of capacities such as self-control, discipline, peaceful coexistence and team work.

"My classmates and I learned to use our free time creatively; we are learning to develop our physical coordination skills such as keeping the beat, rhythm, body language. Likewise, we receive guidance on how to interact through dialogue and respect", says an excited Arturo, and he adds; "there are four things that have kept me away from the armed groups: learning through these processes about the reality we live in, understanding that violence does not bring good things, participating in this initiative and continuing with my studies".

This Young man is in the enrollment process at the university, as his dream is to study mechatronics engineering or electric engineering and assures "I want to keep transforming myself into a good person, to be able to help those that need my help, and continue working to get achieve a professional degree and be able to get ahead and help my family and my community", but he also clarifies that he is not leaving the project even if he is in the university: "I want to move forward making the gift that was given to us, more productive. I am no longer in the institution, but I am willing to continue helping and supporting the activities".

Arturo concludes that original activities that arouse the interest of youth, are key for these CHA&Y to decide, together with their families, to coexist in peace and even learn to peacefully solve their differences and overcome their difficulties in an honest manner. "Little by little we understand that we do not have to walk in wicked paths, but we must awaken our minds and decide what is best for us, our family and community".

F. Coverage Map Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente Proyecto de Prevención en Ciudad Bolívar con la orquesta Sinfónica Juvenil Inclusión Social y Productiva NNAJ Abrego, Ocaña. Fortalecimiento en el tema de abuso sexual en el marco del conflicto armado a la Defensoría del Pueblo. Prevención al Reclutamiento Ley de Victimas Planes de Desarrollo Vicepresidencia de la República. Fortalecimiento a la Secretaría Técnica de la Comisión Intersectorial de Prevención al Reclutamiento – Vicepresidencia de la República. Franja de Consolidación del Estado Colombiano. **COBERTURAS NACIONALES** Fundación Agencia de comunicaciones periodismo PANDI. Mi Sangre OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

March 2012

6.Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization

The Colombianization component continues focusing the transference process and the sustainability for the implementation of assistance and prevention models for disengaged CH&A and at risk of recruitment. Likewise, it will promote the inclusion of the protocols and methodologies implemented within the institutional framework, in order for them to become sustainable and to be permanently included in these models, despite any changes that may take place in the technical teams in charge of implementation.

This intervention is carried out through four strategies: (1) Implementation of a knowledge management strategy; (2) Strengthening participation of strategic actors in the assistance and prevention processes: (3) Coordination of Programa activities with the National Ombudsman; (4) Coordination with other Usaid initiatives throughout the country.

Progress achieved by the Colombianization component during the first quarter of 2012 (January-March) is presented as follows.

A. Implementation of a knowledge management strategy

1. RESEARCH

1.1 Development of a research strategy

During this quarter, and as part of the design process of a research strategy, progress was made in the hiring and launching of a consultancy to analyze the impact of the migration phenomenon in the Comprehensive Protection of Childhood and Adolescence in Colombia. Some of the aspects identified to date, include the situation of CH&A migrating with their families or alone to another country or internally, as a result of abandonment, conflict, hunger, general violence, organized crime, drug dealing, natural disasters and vulnerability to different crimes (sexual commercial exploitation, trafficking in persons, recruitment, displacement).

The results of this exercise signify fundamental input to orientate the research strategy to be developed within the framework of the 2012-2014 extension phase of the USAID/IOM Program and will help establish the relationship between migration, vulnerability generated by this situation and forced recruitment of children by IAG, in Colombia.

2. INFORMATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Analysis Document of experiences, tools, and methodologies (good practices), regarding specialized assistance of victims of sexual violence, within the armed conflict.

During 2011, the Data Sheet of the Research Project "Victims of Sexual Abuse within the Context of the Armed Conflict: An Approach to the Phenomenon" was elaborated in order to primarily identify the characteristics of the experience of sexual abuse in CH&A disengaged from IAG and related factors. Likewise the Characterization and Related Factors Questionnaire was designed and includes

110 items and has validation of content.

During this quarter, and with the help of an external consultant, the data base was elaborated, the results were entered, and anlysis is being developed on issues like: post traumatic stress disorder, self-esteem, cognitive development, attention, interconnectedness, anxiety, depression, social skills and disturbing behavior in children according to types of violence; as well as varibles of factors Vs sexual violence.

2.2 Information Analysis Bulletins

Two (2) information analysis bulletins were elaborated during the quarter. These bulletins have been useful to continue promoting the issue of assistance to disengaged CH&A and recruitment prevention.

The Trend Analysis Bulletin of Disengaged CH&A, for the October-December 2011 period, was elaborated and presented to ICBF on February. This bulletin included a context analysis, trends and characterization of beneficiaries of the Assistance Program for Disengaged CH&A, the characterization of recruitment, characterization of Girls in the Program and CH&A that entered the Program during the period. Likewise, ethnic distribution of benefited CH&A was included.

This bulletin allows the graphic visualization of the analysis on the situation of disengaged CH&A in the Specialized Assistance Program, in order to support and foster decision making at institutional level to guarantee adequate assistance to this victim population.

Likewise, the bulletin with the summarized version was elaborated, as well as the children's version of the Policy to Prevent Recruitment and Use of CH&A by IAG and Organized Criminal Groups (Conpes 3673 of 2010). This bulletin summarizes the importance of having these two new instruments to join efforts to prevent this crime and guarantee the rights of CH&A. The narrative effort made to present this crime using terms adapted for the target population is evident. Likewise, the objective of the presentation workshop is narrated as well as the obtained results. (See Attachment No. 4).

B. Strengthening participation of strategic actors in the assistance and prevention processes

1. JOINT WORK WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE (PGN for its acronym in Spanish)

In the midst of the Winter emergency situation, support was provided to the Delegate Attorney for childhood and family in terms of formulation of monitoring indicators for territorial entities and in terms of Food Safety policies. It is worth highlighting that minors can be considered one of the most vulnerable populations within this type of emergency situations. The nutritional conditions are limited and reduced, and the guarantee on rights, among other risks, is also affected. Mobilization of families in rural areas, a result of the floods, open up the possibility of recruitment of CH&A by IAG.

Achievements of the joint work with this entity, can be seen as follows:

1.1 Nutrition and food safety situation in the departments, according to existing public policies in the country.

Nine indicators have been selected to measure the nutrition and food safety situation. This has allowed the prioritization of ten departments in critical situation, and the pertinent requirements have been made to the involved and responsible institutions to provide an analysis of the weaknesses in complying with the public policy on nutrition and food safety, emphasizing on population aged between 0 and 5 years.

Through this activity, the following have been determined:

- The departments do not have adequate information systems for the formulation and evaluation of policies and programs.
- In most departments, formulation of policies and programs does not respond to the real needs of the population.
- The National Committee for Nutrition and Food Safety (CISAN), created for this purpose, has failed to comply with its functions.

Likewise, greater monitoring has begun through the first stage of the life cycle (under 5 years of age), which allowed to visualize the scope of the implementation of the same model for the other age groups subject to PGN monitoring.

1.2 Strengthening preventive actions with emphasis on the winter emergency situation.

National and international protocols have been compiled and reviewed, allowing the definition of categories and variables for analysis within the preventive function. To this respect a guide is available to facilitate information processing for the administration of the information system designed.

The information generated by the different entities involved in complying with Preventive Action 002 of May 2011 has been revised and analyzed, allowing the construction of technical tools to achieve compliance.

IOM continues to support the Attorney General's Office in the processing and evaluation of the information it receives from the Delegate Attorney for the Defense of the Rights of Childhood, Adolescence and Family, in the exercise of its preventive, management and intervention functions. In this sense, IOM has accompanied the revision and analysis of the judicial process of the Bill "Statute of Citizenship of Youth", and a comparative analysis matrix has been created to assess scope and implications of the statute. Likewise, technical assistance has been provided for the review and analysis of the indicators in the childhood and adolescence reports (33 territorial entities), as well as of the indicators of the accountability reports, in those municipalities identified as "critical" (progress has been made in the revision of 280 out of 500 prioritized reports).

Compilation, revision and quantitative analysis of the information generated by the territorial entities were carried out in terms of compliance with Directive 005 on the use of gunpowder.

Likewise, a web application that allows the capture, storage, administration and processing of information from national, departmental and municipal entities regarding natural disasters, was already design. This system is the basis to generate reports, action plans, and technical and follow up visits to entities. The monitoring process to the guarantee of rights of childhood, adolescence and youth within the framework of the Facts and Rights Strategy will be done easily and more precisely, having the system as main reference.

2. JOINT WORKPLAN WITH THE NATIONAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT (DNP).

During this first quarter of the year, the first technical committee meeting was held with the National Planning Department (DNP) to go over the joint work plan elaborated by the two entities late February (See Attachment No. 5). The lines of action that will guide the activities of the next few months were approved as follows: i) youths and policy for security and citizen coexistence, ii) Victims' and Restitution of Lands Law (Law 1448 of 2011; iii) policy to prevent recruitment and use of CH&A by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups (CONPES 3673 of 2010), iv) memoirs of the Encounter "Youths builders of peace"; v) Childhood and migration; vi) support the inclusion of childhood issues in Development Plans; vii) training strategy.

- Youths and Policy for Security and Citizen Coexistence: Juvenile Penal Responsibility System (SRPA): the version for children, families and institutions will be elaborated, the validation process will be carried out and the launching and the dissemination strategy of the document will be designed. Formulation of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Policy: input will be collected for the elaboration of a base document and a participation system with civil society will be designed.
- Victims' and Restitution of Lands Law (Law 1448 of 2011).
- Development of pedagogical communication tools: Law 1448 will be adapted into a children's version, which will be launched and disseminated. This includes the summarized version of the Regulatory Decree for indigenous population.
- Policy to prevent recruitment and use of CH&A by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups (CONPES 3673 of 2010): The presentation workshop of the summarized version and the children's version of the Conpes 3673 of 2010 will be carried out, as well as the dissemination strategy of the document and the contest for the Children's book on how to prevent recruitment and use
- **Memoirs of the Encounter "Youths Builders of Peace":** The screening and definition process will take place for the books to be published as a result of the Encounter. A multimedia presentation of the memoirs of the event will also be done.
- **Childhood and Migration:** A "think thank" scenario will be implemented to analyze and address the childhood and migration issue.
- Support the inclusion of childhood issues in Development Plans: The new territorial governments will be accompanied in the formulation and inclusion of strategies based on the national public policy and the recruitment prevention ruote in departmental and municipal development plans.
- **Training Strategy:** The joint plan has foreseen the implementation of a certificate course to share the above mentioned issues and qualify people interested and involved in the protection of rights of CH&A.

After the work plan was approved, the dates to hold the first Technical Committee meetings with other partners were proposed. These partners include the ICBF, the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ), the Ministry of Justice, and the Victims' Assistance Unit and the Restitution of Lands Unit.

C. Coordination of program activities with the National Ombudsman

1. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN

During this quarter the work plan with the Delegate Ombudsman for the Rights of Childhood, Youth and Women was defined, in order to support this entity in the exercise of moral magistracy, the incidence in the formulation and management of public policies, the construction of a culture of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, and the access to justice; all this part of the institutional modifications must occur given the responsibilities established through Law 1448 of 2011.

For 2012, activities achieved in 2011 will be strengthened, emphasizing on the formulation and implementation of training programs in previously selected educational spaces; different programs for students, teachers, administrative staff and communities.

The process of characterization and documentation of cases will continue with these training processes, further analyzing the previously studied variables and generating new ones. Furthermore, the training processes on sexual and reproductive rights and institutional prevention, assistance and sanction routes will be developed with administrative staff and teachers to establish them in the educational institutions.

The process will be implemented through four strategic components, through the hiring of three professionals as follows:

- Elaboration of proposals to qualify educational institutions on prevention of recruitment and use and violence and sexual exploitation against CH&A, focusing efforts in the departments of Arauca, Cauca, Córdoba and Guainía, in order to have enough input to contribute to the formulation and management of public policies on prevention, sanction and comprehensive assistance of children victims of sexual violence and recruitment.
- Adaptation of the thematic content of children's rights into the virtual version of the "Comprehensive training plan for the inclusion of gender and human rights approaches for women and CH&A", addressed to public servants of the National Ombudsman, as per proposal presented in 2011 with support from IOM.
- Compiling of legislation, national jurisprudence and doctrine of the Universal and Inter-american System on the Rights of CH&A and Women, as background material to support the work of public servants of the National Ombudsman.
- Publishing of strategic documents for the acknowledgement of the rights of CH&A: Document on access to justice for CH&A and Women, based on recent legislative developments (Law 1098, Law 1257 and Law 1448); and Document on monitoring, warning and follow up indicators of recruitment and use of CH&A and sexual violence within the framework of the armed conflict.

D. Interaction with other Usaid initiatives throughout the country.

INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION GROUP FOR RECRUITMENT PREVENTION OF CHA&Y

The "Institutional Coordination Group for Recruitment Prevention of CHA&Y by IAG" is an initiative that has been promoted since February of this year, in order to establish the most convenient mechanism to strengthen the 51 municipalities included in the Consolidation Unit of the National Government, in terms of urgent prevention and protection of CH&A from recruitment by IAG.

The group is formed by the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention – CIPRUNA, ICBF, the Government's Consolidation Unit, USAID and CHF implementers, Chemonics, ARD and IOM. This scenario is fundamental to implement the extension proposal, and coordinate the activities of the Children's Program with other USAID interventions in the national territory.

In the short term, it was decided to elaborate a public policy document to be incorporated in the municipal development plans. In this line of action, CIPRUNA prepared the document and it was sent in a timely manner to the municipalities. Additionally, the National Committee elaborated a data sheet to be used by the 51 municipalities to identify and diagnose the situation of child recruitment in their area.

Progress made in this process included the review and evaluation of the recruitment prevention route developed by the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention (CIPRUNA), which was presented during the last meeting of the Group. In this sense, progress in this process included the following conclusions:

- The group concluded that the Route presented by the Recruitment Prevention Committee is the general framework, the "umbrella", under which the operational prevention protocols for the 20 State Institutions linked to the Commission must be developed, as was established in the CONPES.
- It is necessary to base actions on the new Decree and carry out the encounter so that each institution shares progress achieved in terms or prevention. An advantage is that in two weeks the CIPRUNA observatory will define the general criteria to prioritize intervention territories and address municipal prevention initiatives.
- It is necessary to consider the contingencies that may impact coordination at local level. Activities require a rapid response team, empowered on the issue of prevention. People and institutions are interested, but they lack certain competencies and an expedite response mechanism.
- It is important to learn about the different protocols being developed by other institutions that are also part of the Committee. The instrument to gather information from each of the institutions regarding the prevention protocols being developed must be designed. It was proposed that this task be performed by those in charge of following up on the CONPES.

7. Difficulties and lessons learned

- The elaboration of materials for children, with simple, friendly, and pedagogical language facilitates understanding of the main ideas on rights, public policy on childhood and adolescence, and access to services, as well as the risks faced by this population in the country. These types of documents foster and open doors to active, informed participation of CH&A against recruitment and towards the prevention of this phenomenon.
- The inclusion of the Victims' Law and recruitment prevention in municipal and departmental plans is pertinent as it ensures the availability of actions, mechanisms, and resources to address related issues. It is worth highlighting that the accompaniment provided during this quarter in the formulation of territorial plans, has revealed problems faced by CH&A and existing recruitment risks factors; likewise, it has raised awareness on the low response capacity, as well as the limited State presence in the territory, both needed to counteract this situation. In this sense, it becomes crucial to include these issues, vital to Colombian children, in public policies, and involve strategic actors at national level such as the Ministry of Interior and the National Planning Department (DNP) to guarantee institutional presence and timely response to these situations.
- The new public policy strategy of the National Government, as well as the adjustments made to the institutional structure, have affected coordination processes and implementation of joint plans, as these are taking longer than expected. Likewise, new decision-making channels have been established, and are not yet clear. Therefore, it is pertinent to look for coordination alternatives that expedite processes and procedures, as well as decision making practices that affect the activities IOM has been implementing to support local, departmental and central level management, in order to maintain the quality and pertinence of the interventions in the territory.

The joint efforts with the Attorney General's Office and the Delegate Attorney for Childhood and Family, especially those regarding the formulation of monitoring indicators for territorial entities regarding the emergency situation generated by the Winter weather, have showed the importance of changing technical language into one that is easy to understand and handle. This decision has allowed an efficient administration of the Information System designed to capture, store, manage, and process information from national, departmental and municipal entities. This system is the basis to generate reports, action plans, and technical and follow up visits to entities. The monitoring process to the guarantee of rights of childhood, adolescence and youth within the framework of the Facts and Rights Strategy will be done easily and more precisely, having the system as main reference.

8. Priorities for the next quarter

Priorities for next quarter will focus in several issues, as follows:

- The accompaniment and technical support will be strengthened, in coordination with the different entities at national level, for the formulation, implementation, evaluation and accountability processes of the public policies and plans related to the Victims' Law and recruitment prevention at municipal and regional level.
- Aproved work plans with the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), the National Ombudsman and the National Planning Department will continue to be implemented.
- It is worth highlighting that the campaign against recruitment and other forms of violence will be launched, through specific actions and activities.
- A pilot document for the development of competencies by the National Ombudsman, within the framework of the implementation and follow up to the "Directiva 002", to create Municipal Youth Plans, will be achieved.
- Projects agreed during this quarter, specifically in the lines of "implementation of prevention strategies throughout the life cycle" and "work with Afro Colombian and indigenous communities", will start implementation.

9.Conclusions

The objective of the *Institutional Strengthening Program to Support Ex Combatant Children and at Risk of Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups*" is to complete the **institutional strengthening** process through the systematization of the impact of the activities carried out by the Program and the transference of achievements in terms of Assistance and Support to disengaged CH&A and Recruitment Prevention of CHA&Y by IAG, within the new legal framework, for a comprehensive implementation that contributes to the restitution of rights of CH&A.

The focus of this intervention lays in the implementation of recruitment prevention strategies and institutional strengthening for "Colombianization". However, the USAID/IOM Program will continue implementing the three strategic components during the 2012-2014 extension phase, guiding actions towards the systematization of knowledge and transference of input for timely decision making in terms of assistance and recruitment.

During the reported period, different acts related to the situation of childhood and the conflict were reported at national and international level. February 12 marked the International Day Against the Use of Child Soldiers. During this date the Facultative Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, promoted by United Nations, came into force, increasing the minimum age for recruitment and participation in hostile activities from 15 to 18 years of age. During the months of January, February and March 2012, the attacks of FARC and ELN against members of the public force increased through in the form of harassment and ambushes. Likewise, other violent acts were reported, such as armed strikes that affected trade and transportation in six departments of the north, attacks that destroyed radars and affected navigation, among others.

Some of the most significant results of this period for the assistance component include the following:

- During this quarter the Joint Work Plan was elaborated by ICBF and IOM, which will be implemented throughout 2012. The objective of the plan is to consolidate direct assistance for CH&A victims of violence for the reestablishment of their rights, with emphasis on the family, reparation, and differential assistance components.
- A total of 57 new beneficiaries entered the Program: 44 CH&A (77%) disengaged from the FARC, 9 (16%) from ELN, and 4 CH&A (7%) from Bacrim. 23 (49%) are girls and 34 (77%) are boys. 42 are "mestizos" (74%), 8 are indigenous (14%), and 7 are Afro Colombian (12%).
- For the first quarter of the year, the main department of recruitment is Antioquia, followed by Putumayo, Caquetá and Meta. The main municipalities of recruitment for the same period are: Leguízamo (Putumayo), Ituango (Antioquia), Arauquita (Arauca) and San Vicente del Caguán (Caquetá).
- The 57 boys and girls that entered the Program disengaged in 17 departments, mainly in the department of Antioquia (16%), and Putumayo (16%), followed by Meta (14%), Arauca (9%) and Nariño (9%). Puerto Leguízamo (Putumayo) and Ituango (Antioquia) were the municipalities of disengagement of 11 boys and girls. Followed by Tumaco, Arauquita and Bogotá.
- ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program for CH&A disengaged from IAG has been assisting 473 CH&A, out of which 209 CH&A (44,2%) are in institutional settings, 255 CH&A (53,9%) are in family settings and 9 CH&A (2%) are in the protection network.
- During this reporting period, progress was made in the elaboration of agreements with the nine (9) institutions that provide assistance to disengaged CH&A, for the implementation of the Family Meetings and Relational Networks strategy. It is noteworthy that although the Family Meetings and Relational Networks Strategy, was transferred to the ICBF, the need to continue supporting the process, especially during the post-encounter phase, was detected.
- Regarding the strategic line of strengthening the differential approach in the Assistance Program, a program to provide specialized assistance to indigenous and Afro-Colombian CH&A disengaged from illegal armed groups through the transit home modality is being designed with the ICBF Caldas Regional Office. The main objective of the initiative has been to reproduce the space design of the comprehensive farm as a pedagogical, productive and administrative model in the Indigenous Training Center (INGRUMA), to allow CH&A access to pre-employment training.

Between January, February and March 373 CHA&Y, 558 public servants, representatives of NGOs and community members, participated in activities of the recrtuitment **prevention component**. Achievements can be mentioned as follows:

- For the strategy to support the implementation of public policies in targeted departments, in partnership with CIPRUNA and DNP, the first phase of the technical assistance route for territorial entities, to strengthen development plans in recruitment prevention and Victims' Law. A total of 11 workshops were implemented during this first phase, with the participation of 109 municipalities of 11 departments. A second phase of the technical assistance route has been proposed, involving evaluation of each plan to determine the level of inclusion of prevention and Victims' Law issues in municipal strategies and four-year development plans.
- Likewise the Technical Secretariat of the National Committee continued to be strengthened and dialogue and coordination spaces have been established with the Governments Consolidation Unit.
- Regarding the line of strategies to prevent recruitment throughout the life cycle, the new phase of

the Project "Quality of Life from Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee of Rights and Prevention of their Violation", is being formulated, and will be implemented with ICBF.

- Several actions to prevent child recruitment were coordinated during this quarter, which include projects in Ciudad Bolívar in Bogotá, in the Department of Putumayo, in Caldono in Cauca, and in Puerto Inírida, in the Department of Guainía. These initiatives seek to:
 - Promote the use of informal education methodologies, such as the soccer school, which become prevention and warnings system that decreases the risk factors faced by povertystricken and vulnerable CHA&Y in the country.
 - Improve the skills of CHA&Y in circus arts, rap, hip hop, break dance, graffiti and capoeira. The
 project works through the strengthening of CHA&Y from within, their life project, self-worth,
 aptitudes, dreams and skills, so that they become generators of change and positive role
 models for the community.
- Regarding recruitment prevention of adolescents, the continuation of the strategic alliance between IOM and SENA is worth highlighting. The objective of this joint effort is to foster occupational training activities and inclusion, coordinating assistance and prevention activities for this population group, their families and other victims of the armed conflict considered in the Victims' Law. During this quarter, progress was made through specific meetings with SENA, defining the logical framework and the need to begin structuring the work plan.
- In the strategic line of work with Afro Colombian and indigenous communities, ICBF and IOM have established the implementation of recreational activities that will be carried out to teach adequate use of free time, which will allow the teaching of values and life practices, based on a model of comprehensive differential assistance for indigenous and Afro Colombian communities. ICBF and IOM targeted intervention areas.

For the Colombianization component, some of the results achieved this quarter are:

- In the knowledge management line, progress was made in the elaboration of two information analysis bulletins: i) Analysis of Trends of Disengaged CH&A (October-December 2011), and ii) presentation of the summarized version and the children's version of the Conpes on Recruitment Prevention.
- Work with the General Attorney's Office was strengthened and Joint Work Plan with the National Planning Department and the National Ombudsman was established.

During this quarter, the "Inter-institutional Coordination Group for Recruitment Prevention of CH&A by IAG" was formed, an initiative that has been promoted in order to establish the most convenient mechanism to strengthen the 51 municipalities included in the governments consolidation strategy, in terms of urgent prevention and protection of CH&A. The group is formed by CIPRUNA, ICBF, the GOC's Consolidation Unit, USAID and its implementers, Chemonics, ARD and IOM. This space is of fundamental to implement the extension proposal, and coordinate the activities of the Children's Program with other USAID interventions in the national territory.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1: Beneficiaries during the period January-March 2012

NAME OF THE PROJECT	TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARI ES	AFRO	INDIGEN OUS	OTHER S	TEACHERS	BOYS- GIRLS	COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC SERVANTS	MEN	WO MEN
				Compo	nente de Ater	nción				
Ágape	41	0	1	40	0	2	37	2	12	29
				Compon	ente de Preve	nción				
Planes de										
Desarrollo										
У										
Ley de										
Víctimas	517	133	20	364	10	2	146	359	273	517
Banda										
Sinfónica	293	3	0	290	0	286	7	0	147	146
SDIS										
Responsabi										
li										
dad Penal	80	2	2	76	0	80	0	0	68	12

ATTACHMENT NO. 2: Opinion Column "La Vida es una Sola" See Attached CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 3: Special Report "Recruitment Prevention of Boys, Girls and Adolescents".

See Attached CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 4: Bulletin on "Sumarized and adapted version of the CONPES 3673 of 2010, for children and adolescents. See Attached CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 5: Joint Workplan between the National Planning Department and – the International Organization for Migrations. See Attached CD

ATTACHMENT NO. 6: List of Ongoing Projects

Code NAJ	Implementer	Name	Objective	Department	Municipality	No. of Months	Component
480	Fundación Restrepo Barco - Centro Forjar	Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal	Apoyar el desarrollo del componente de Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal adolescente y la implementación de iniciativas juveniles en el marco del convenio No.3973	Cundinamarca	Bogotá	12.5	Prevention
655	Centro de Capacitación Juan Bosco Obrero	Proyecto de Prevención en Ciudad Bolívar con la orquesta Sinfónica Juvenil	Prevenir el reclutamiento de niños, niñas y jóvenes de Ciudad Bolívar, a través de la conformación de una banda /orquesta Sinfónica y el fortalecimiento del Centro de Capacitación y de Promoción Popular "Juan Bosco Obrero" como espacio musical y de participación, para la construcción de escenarios colectivos de desarrollo y de empoderamiento a los NNA.	Cundinamarca	Bogotá	12	Prevention
FED- 0017	OIM	Fortalecimiento a la Secretaría Técnica de la Comisión Intersectorial de Prevención al Reclutamiento	Regionalizar la política pública de prevención del reclutamiento de niñas, niños, adolescentes y su utilización para una mayor garantía de los derechos de los NNAJ en los niveles institucional nacional, departamental, municipal –comunitario y familiar generando entornos protectores.	Nacional	Nacional	11	Prevention

Code NAJ	Implementer	Name	Objective	Department	Municipality	No. of Months	Component
FED- 0018	OIM	Prevención al Reclutamiento Ley de Victimas Planes de Desarrollo Vicepresidencia de la República.	Promoción y Fortalecimiento De Los Derechos De Los Niños, Niñas Y Adolescentes e Inclusión Del Enfoque De Prevención Al Reclutamiento Y Ley De Victimas A Los Planes De Desarrollo 2012-2015	Nacional	Nacional	3	Prevention
659	Fundación Agencia de Comunicació n y periodismo PANDI	Medios de comunicación masiva aliados en la prevención, promoción, y restablecimiento de los derechos de las niñas, los niños, adolescentes y jóvenes.	Coadyuvar en el posicionamiento de los temas de mayor interés para la OIM en la agenda mediática del país y con ella en la sociedad y en diferentes organizaciones del Estado.	Nacional	Nacional	12	Colombianiz ation